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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1873. NO. 65.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Change in the Spanish Question

SIDENT'S FAITH IN CASTELAR.

NDITION OF THE CROPS.

ces Improving and Farmers Happy.

Prospects in Next Congress

ort of the Chief of Ordnance Bureau

e Armament of Our Forts.

Comptroller's Report Continued—Important Suggestions on Banking—Interest on Deposits —Savings Banks.

ial Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November, 25, 1873.

Cabinet Meeting—Spanish Question.

ere was another protracted Cabinet meeting to-day, in which it is understood the ish question was again the main topic of ultation, though the approach of the ing of Congress also necessitated attention umerous matters of importance at home. eling of greater confidence on the peaceolution of the Spanish complications pre- the Government, however, has not aband any of its activity in the line of prepan to be ready for possible contingencies. quiry at the Navy Department elicits the that there has been no cessation of work. President is not in the habit of being n unawares, and though he has from the aning believed in the sincerity of the e government of Spain, he was not so in of the control of Castelar's government Cuba. Recent information from Havana ates a disposition on the part of the orities on the island to recognize the emacy of the republic, instanced icularly in the release of emba good estates American citizens. It will be some days before it can be determined definitely t action will be taken. The Spanish cabis acting slowly, as the nature of the erican view of the case must impress n with the earnestness of General Grant ie premises.

Report of Chief of Ordnance.

ie Chief of Ordnance in his forthcoming rt says that the number of guns of all is required to arm our forts amounts to 1. Of these 2,801, including those on hand, be needed on the 30th of next June. re are on hand at the forts and arsenals guns, leaving 1,142 required during the fiscal year.

Condition of the Crops.

ie report of the condition of the crops for ember will be published in a few days, ill show that the wheat crop is fully up to average, while the corn crop is below. The rts from Minnesota and Wisconsin speak reat activity in moving the crops. Everyg has a cheerful aspect, and farmers are iving cash. Prices are also reported as roving.

Talk on Taxes.

ere is considerable talk among members ady in the city about increasing the revby reviving the tax on coffee and tea and reasing that already imposed upon distilled its and tobacco. The tea and coffee tax ld yield upwards of fifteen millions, and cents a gallon on spirits and four cents a nd on tobacco would yield seven millions addition to the sum already received.

No Change on Spanish Question.

Cabinet officer in conversation this evenstated that there is as much prospect of now as there ever was, and that the Spanquestion has taken no material change, etary Robeson left this morning for Philaphia and New York to hasten work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1873.

SPANISH POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ie first intimation yesterday of a probable nge of the administration in Spain, with ano as Dictator, came through British offisources. To-day there is a story from anr quarter, that the Castellar government be overthrown by a combination of rule Spaniards. The plan is said to include establishment of Marshal Serrano as reor young Duke Alfonzo. Our governt has no official advices on the subject, does it consider these reports trustworthy.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—THE ARAPILES.

EW YORK, November 25.—Twenty-five hunmen were paid at the Navy Yard to-day, t of whom have been employed since the ginius outrage. The Spanish Arapiles has left the yard, but was painted to-day, and last work upon her in the dry-dock will one to-morrow. Work in the yard was g on as usual this afternoon.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON BANKS AND BANKING.

ie forthcoming report of the Comptroller ie Currency will contain the following on subject of interest on deposits and certifi- on of checks: "In my last annual report I red briefly to the evils resulting from the ment of interest upon deposits, and my ecessors have frequently referred more at th to the same subject.

ie difficulty has been that the proposed lation by Congress upon this subject ld apply only to National banks. The t of such legislation would be to bring banks and Savings bank, organized by uthority of the different States, in direct petition, with National banks in securing ccounts of correspondents and dealers. e National banks will be desirous of reing their business and the more unscrupuwould not hesitate to evade the law by ing to make collections throughout the try free of charge, to buy and sell stocks out commission and to rediscount paper ow rates. The proposed action of the ing House in the city of New York, if ted by the Clearing Houses of the princicities of the Union, would do more to ent the payment of interest on deposits any Congressional enactment. But the resulting from the payment of interest deposits are by no means confined to city s.

may be safely said that the system which ails in almost every city and village of the s has done more than any other to delize the business of banking. State s, private bankers and associations under ruise of savings banks, every where offer of interest upon deposits which cannot y be paid by those engaged in legitimate ess. National banks desirous of retainhe business of their dealers also make ar offers, and the result is, that not only crease of rates of interest is paid by busimen, but, as a consequence, investments nsecured loans bringing in ultimate loss upon the share holders of banks and sitors.

e kind of legislation needed is that which pply to all banks and bankers alike, her organized under the national currency r otherwise. A law prohibiting the payof interest on deposits by national banks, have little effect, unless followed by simi- legislation under authority of the different s. There is little hope that such legisla- can be obtained.

e national currency Act, which was d during the war, provided for a tax of alf of one per cent. upon all deposits, subsequent internal revenue legislation nded this tax to all deposits made with banks and individual bankers. This ssentially a war tax and should, in my ment, be repealed with other similar inal revenue taxation; and I recommend, if ation is proposed on this subject, that the e so amended as to repeal this tax so far applies to demand deposits, and that an ased rate of taxation be imposed uniy upon all deposits which either directly directly are placed with banks or bankers the offer or expectation of receiving est. Such legislation, if rigidly enforced, have the effect not only to re- the rate of interest throughout country, but will, at the same time, nd the illegitimate organization of savings s, the organization of which should be ed only upon condition that the savings e people shall be carefully and prudently ded and the interest arising therefrom deducting reasonable expenses, distribut- om time to time to depositors and to no persons whatsoever.

e act of March 3, 1869, authorizes the apment of a receiver, if any officer, clerk, or t of any National bank shall certify any k drawn upon said bank, unless the per- or company drawing said check shall have deposit in said bank at the time check is presented, an amount money equal to the amount fied in such check. Receivers have been inted for the National Bank of the Commonwealth of New York, and the New Orleans ing Association during the past year for tion of this act, and it is the intention of comptroller hereafter to rigidly enforce act whenever he is satisfied of such violaon.

e Comptroller repeats the recommendain his last year's report for the repeal of sec- 6 of the Act of July, 1870, which provided after the whole fifty-four millions dollars of lation shall have been distributed, twenty-five millions additional shall be withdrawn from banking associations and organizations in States having less than their proportion. Under this section that amount would be withdrawn from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; and the Comptroller also recommends the authorization of twenty-five millions more currency to be distributed among States which are deficient, namely those of South and West. He is of opinion that it would require from three to five years to distribute this additional amount.

CLAIM AGAINST MEXICO.

Two Catholic Priests, American citizens, who were expelled from the city of Mexico at the point of the bayonet by the Mexican authorities, have engaged a prominent lawyer here who has corresponded with the Secretary of State, demanding that reparation be forthwith accorded his clients for the outrage perpetrated by the Mexican government, and steps will at once be taken to lay the matter before Congress.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day an order was passed authorizing the receiver of the First National bank of Washington to sign a proposition making E. A. Rollins trustee, with the consent of creditors as heretofore submitted by Jay Cooke & Co., unless good cause to the contrary be shown by the proper parties by next Tuesday. The application was made on the sworn petition of the receiver and by direction of the Comptroller of the currency after consultation with the Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury. The matter rests by law in the discretion of the receiver and the Comptroller's order is deemed to be final.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE will not be printed in advance of its transmission to congress. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be printed, but not distributed before the message shall be sent to congress.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Seth Hudson and James A. Patterson, convicted in the United States District Court of New York of depositing unlawful circulars in the mail, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, have been pardoned by the President.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Hon. Richard C. M. McCormick, delegate from Arizona, was married this evening to Miss Elizabeth Thurman, daughter of Senator Thurman, at the latter's residence in this city. The wedding was attended by President Grant, several members of the cabinet, all senators now in Washington, and many other distinguished persons.

CRIMES.

Grave Suspicion Against a Widow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., NOV., 25, 1873.

About two weeks ago, a German saloon keeper, named Olaman, died suddenly after a sickness of only eight hours. This excited suspicion of foul play, and last night his wife was arrested and put in jail on the charge of having poisoned him. A jury of physicians are now examining the remains.

A Notorious Character in Limbo.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 25, 1873.—Alexander Blair, a notorious character, had a hearing to-day charged with shooting at another man and selling whisky without license. He was committed for trial.

An Editor Commits Suicide—An Aged Woman Ravished.

SALT LAKE, November 25.—Horace W. Myers, Editor of the Corinne *Reporter*, formerly of Sawyers & Myers, publishers of the Salt Lake *Evening Journal*, committed suicide last night at Corinne by taking laudanum. He left a letter to his mother. He was tired of life. Financial trouble is assigned as the cause.

A Swedish lady, sixty years of age, detained over night at Corrinne, was taken by a man whom she invited into her room to speaking her language, who compelled her to drink wine, probably drugged, and then by brutal force ravished her person repeatedly. The victim got home the following day, but never rallied, and died.

New York Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—An official examination shows the State Treasury defalcation, through Cashier Phelps, to be $331,772. $200,000 of which was stolen in August last, and the remainder in September. Irregularities in the office were not of a nature to warrant the removal of the Treasurer.

The Begg Case at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 25.—It is estimated that the financial irregularities of William Begg, who was arrested yesterday for forgery and embezzlement, will amount to $1,500. He says he paid debts contracted while studying law with the money obtained by his forgeries. His friends claim that he is insane, and this will be his plea.

Bank President in Trouble.

RICHMOND, Va., November 25.—G. T. Brooks, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Petersburg, charged with embezzling the funds of the bank, has been held in $15,000 bail to appear in the United States Circuit Court.

Boy Murdered by an Old Woman.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—A *Gazette* dispatch from Jackson county, Ohio, says that last evening a little son of Andrew Johnson, ten years old, with another lad one year older, were coming home from school, and while crossing the farm of Mrs. A. C. Tilton, were met by the old lady, who fired an old musket and shot young Johnson dead, the ball passing through his head. His young conrade, seeing him fall, said: "Get up, now, and come along." Mrs. Tilton exclaimed, "I've got one down, and I'll get the other" and at the same time firing a pistol at the live boy, who ran for his life. The surviving boy testified under oath before the coroner. Mrs. Tilton denies the murder, and all knowledge of it. She has threatened to shoot people who would hunt on her farm, and on one occasion published a card in a paper at Jackson Court House, that she went armed, and would shoot any man insulting her. She is vain of her fund of information, and takes interest in politics. On her way to jail, she barely escaped mobbing.

Martin Dewney was stabbed, it is thought fatally by James McCall, in a fight this afternoon in this city. Both were teamsters.

POLITICAL.

Kansas.

DISGUST WITH OSBORN'S APPOINTMENT.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., November 25.—There are fourteen daily newspapers in Kansas, thirteen of which have squarely repudiated the action of Governor Osborn in nominating Robert Crozier to the United States Senate. The only paper that defends the action of the Governor is the *Commonwealth* of Topeka, edited by Postmaster Henry King. Public sentiment almost unanimously condemns the appointment as a Caldwell victory. Senator Ingalls left for Washington this afternoon. H. W. Gillett, at whose suggestion the Governor appointed Crozier, went with him. It is understood Crozier is not a candidate for re-election, but that the contracting powers agree to make him United States District Judge in Delahay's place, Gillet, Caldwell, Smith and company agreeing to aid Osborn in his election to the United States Senate. Crozier, it is understood, goes to Washington with Judge Delahay's resignation in his pocket, to be used in case it will do him any good. It is generally believed that Senator Ingalls had nothing to do with the appointment of Crozier, and that he, with the balance of the delegation, will not aid in carrying out the programme which is so dishonorable to the State and nation. The members of the Legislature from Leavenworth County did not ask, and did not know, that the Governor intended to appoint Crozier. There is general disgust among all classes of citizens at the appointment, except with the immediate personal friends of Caldwell. The five daily papers in Leavenworth, the home of Gov. Osborn and Robert Crozier, agree in denouncing the appointment as unwise.

Louisiana.

THE M'ENNERY CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—The People's Convention to-day adopted an address and series of resolutions, and adjourned subject to the call of the President. The session was harmonious. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That our fellow citizens, Judge John A. Campbell, Hon. Randall Hunt, Robt. H. Marr, Horatio N. Ogden and William B. Spencer be appointed a committee on the part of the people of Louisiana to repair to Washington and present their memorial for relief from the Kellogg usurpation, and the restoration of Louisiana to her rights and liberties as a free State of the American Union, as guaranteed by the people of the United States.

Speeches were made by Governor McEnnery and others.

LOCK HAVEN.

Lumber Shipments—Condition of Canal Navigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, November 25, 1873.

Lumber shipments by canal have closed for the season. The number of boats from this point in 1873 was four hundred and twenty-six, against five hundred and eighty-three in 1872, and eight hundred in 1870. Lumber shipments for two weeks ending November 22nd, by canal and railroad, were one million one hundred and twelve thousand feet. The West Branch canal will close about December 1st. Only two or three coal boats are now expected in.

The jury in the case of Frank Harris, mate of the Sunrise, on trial at San Francisco for cruelty to seamen, returned a verdict last night of guilty on twenty-nine counts of the indictment.

SECOND EDITION.

CUBA.

Navy Department Preparing for the Worst.

Work of Fitting Vessels for Sea Pushed Vigorously.

The Arapiles Still at New York

Conference of Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister.

HYTFALUTIN FROM THE "DIARIO."

HAVANA, NOV. 25.—The *Diario de la Marina* has an editorial to-day, of which the following is an extract: "The Washington Government knows to-day and the United States Congress will soon know the justice with which the Spanish authorities have acted. They will take care of the National honor without suffering themselves to be influenced by the cries of the masses who know not what these Cuban 'patriots' are. Far from our minds be the feeling of arrogance; farther still the feeling of fear from our hearts. We neither seek nor shun danger. If America obliges us to fight, fight we will. If the mother country can aid us, we will thank her; but if we must contend alone, there are enough Spaniards in Cuba to keep our banner safe. We will sell very dearly that which was once the most brilliant flower of the crown of Castile.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—Secretary Robeson left Washington last night for Philadelphia, on business connected with the fitting out of vessels. It is said at the Navy Department that the preparation of vessels is being hurried forward. The War Department has issued a general order requiring that all disbursing officers, so far as practicable, keep the bulk of all public funds advanced to them in independent treasury offices, and limit deposits in local depositary banks to such amounts only as may be absolutely necessary for small local payments.

MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK—SECRETARY FISH CONSULTS WITH SPANISH MINISTER.

This government will act toward Spain as toward all other countries in cases of controversy, and await with proper respect replies to our complaints. There is, however, anxiety expressed for intelligence from Spain of a decisive character in order that Congress may in the President's message be made acquainted with the facts. There are indications that despatches were received to-night by both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, from Madrid of a character which gives more than heretofore promise of a peaceful solution of the present complications. These gentlemen were in private conference for several hours to-night at the residence of Mr. Fish, comparing despatches and discussing generally the condition of affairs.

It was remarked to-night by a gentleman prominently connected with this government, that things look far more hopeful now than ever. Orders were received at the Washington Navy Yard this morning to fit out the Shawmut for an available gunboat, and all the men that can be employed to advantage will be put to work both night and day. The Fortune was launched this morning, and will be ready for sea in a few days. She will carry two thirty-pound rifled guns in addition to her torpedo attachment.

CARTRIDGE WORKS RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY.

BOSTON, November 24.—The United States cartridge company commence this week to run their works day and night. They have pressing orders for several million cartridges from the war and navy departments.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 25.

A large and enthusiastic meeting is being held to-night, to give some expression in regard to the Virginius outrage.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—So far as the Philadelphia navy yard is concerned, no orders have been received for suspension of work; on the contrary the work in hand is not only being pushed to completion, but fresh orders have been received. To-day Admiral Porter made a tour of inspection among the vessels at the yard, and a dispatch was received ordering the dispatch boat Pinta to proceed immediately to sea.

A SIGNIFICANT COINCIDENCE.

NEW YORK, November 25.—It appears that Lieut. Commander Anlran, who commanded the Spanish war steamer Razau at Aspinwall last spring when Commander Reed, of the United States Navy escorted the Virginius out of that harbor, was judge advocate at the recent summary trial and condemnation to death of the crew and passengers of the Virginius at Santiago de Cuba.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

More Credit Mobilier Transactions.

CHICAGO, November 25.—At Bloomington, Ill., this morning, in the McLean county court, Judge Tipton, before whom an argument was made some weeks since for the appointment of a receiver for the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield railroad, for alleged Credit Mobilier transactions on the part of its officers granted the motion, and the road goes into the hands of a receiver at once.

The Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—Judge Dillion, of the United States Curcuit Court, to-day made perpetual the temporary injunction granted at Davenport last summer, enjoining Governor Woodson from advertising for sale the Missouri Pacific railroad, to satisfy a State lien for some eight millions of dollars, whereupon the defendants appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The Utah Southern.

SALT LAKE, November 15.—A grand celebration was held here to-day, on the completion of the Utah Southern Railroad to Provo.

Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, November 25.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis air line was held to-day in New Albany, to take measures to prevent the bankruptcy of the road. Reports were read, showing the company's assets above liabilities about two millions of dollars at the present time. The amount required to complete the road is $2,501,321, with first mortgage bonds and uncollected subscriptions to meet it amounting to about four millions. The floating debt for which the company is threatened with bankruptcy is only $154,000. After discussing the situation, a committee was appointed to wait on the creditors and secure an extension of time. The creditors are chiefly banks.

Inspection of West Penn Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., November 25, 1873—Two special trains, containing Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Robert Neilson, Superintendent of the West Pennsylvania Division and Branches, and other officials, also Supervisors and the Foremen of road repairs, passed over the West Pennsylvania Railroad branches to-day, on a tour of general inspection of the condition of the road.

FORT WAYNE.

The Arson Case—Two Kerosene Explosions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 25, 1873.

In the case of Aurora C. Keil and Edward Ballaugh, on a charge of arson, before Justice Ryan, Keil gave two thousand dollars bail and Ballaugh was bonded over in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

Two kerosene laup explosions occurred last night. A young lady was horribly burned so that both arms will have to be amputated. The other explosion set a house on fire.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C NOV. 26, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lakes and thence to Kentucky and West Viginia, Northwesterly winds, low temperature, and clearing weather.

For the North-west and thence to Missouri, south-easterly and north-easterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly winds, and colder and clearing weather. For Tennessee and the Gulf States, southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds and generally clear weather. Reports are partly missing from the Western Gulf.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 25—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	45	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	34	W.	Light snow.
Davenport, Iowa	31	Calm.	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	31	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	34	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	34	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	44	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	37	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans, La	60	W.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	26	S. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	29	N. W.	Clearing.
St. Louis, Mo	34	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg	55	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	30	N.	Cloudy.
Pikes' Peak	13	N. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	54	E.	Clear.
Shreveport, La	50	Calm.	Fair.
St. Paul	23	S. W.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	31	S.	Cloudy.
Galveston	55	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	59	S. W.	Cloudy.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

French Ministry Reconstructed.

The Bazaine Trial.

Bismarck Quoted by a French Officer

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

London Journals on the Spanish Question

Spain.

THE CABINET DISCUSSES THE VIRGINIUS.

MADRID, November 24.—The Cabinet yesterday considered a note to be sent to the Government of the United States. It is denied that the Spanish Government is disposed to submit the Virginius question to the Emperor of Germany for arbitration.

France.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

VERSAILLES, November 25.—President MacMahon has accepted the resignations of the members of the Cabinet, they having been again tendered.

THE CABINET AS RECONSTRUCTED.

PARIS, November 25.—The Cabinet as reconstructed, is composed as follows: Minister of the Interior, Duke de Broglie; Foreign Affairs, Duke de Cages; Finance, M. Pierre Magne; Justice, M. Ernoul; War, Gen. Du Barme; Marine, Admiral d'Honnoy; Public Instruction and Worship, M. Batbie; Public Works, M. Desseilligny; Agriculture and Commerce, M. Bovillerie. In this reconstruction, Duke De Cazes is a new member of the Cabinet, M. Beaul, who was Minister of the Interior, has retired, and Duke De Broglie takes his place, relinquishing the Foreign Ministry to Duke Debazes. These are the only changes made in the Cabinet as it existed before the last resignation of the Ministers.

TRIAL OF BAZAINE.

In the trial of Marshal Bazaine, to-day, Gen. Boyet testified that Bismarck told him he was willing to grant an armistice if the army of Metz would declare in favor of Napoleon.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—The Steamships Trinacria and Calabria, from New York, and Pennsylvania from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

England.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LONDON, November 25, 4-30 A. M.—Later dispatches have been received from Gen. Wolsely, commanding Ashantee expedition. They condemn the native auxilliares as worthless. The Ashantees are in full retreat. Their main column, however, is within an easy march of the British advance, yet the General is able to overtake and attack them, owing to the tardiness and cowardice of his native allies. He complains of the humiliating position he is placed in consequence of being obliged to depend upon such help.

THE LONDON JOURNALS

The *Times* this morning speaks hopefully of a Pacific solution of the Virginius question. The *Daily News* says the rumored ultimation of the United States would appear to be equivalent to a declaration of war.

Germany.

ANOTHER DOSE FOR AN UNLUCKY PRIEST.

BERLIN, November 25.—A fresh sentence has been pronounced against archbishop Ledochowski for continuing unlawfully to institute priests. He is condemned to two years imprisonment and an additional fine of 5,000 thalers.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 25, 1873

THE HUNTINGTON OUTRAGE.

The people of Huntington, Long Island, offered a reward for the recovery of the body of Charles G. Kelsey, who wassome months since tarred and feathered. Soon after wards a half of the body was found. Now the people say they can only pay half the reward.

EVACUATION DAY.

Small notice does New York city take of the ninteith anniversary of the evacuation of her territory by the British troops. At sun rise the Battalion was turned out over an area of the old fort in Central Park; at noon the veterans of 1812 assembled at the Sixth regiment armory, with whom they will dine; flags on City Hall are displayed, and the Mayor will review the Seventh regiment in front of City Hall,

TWEED IN THE TOMBS.

Tweed remains in thetombs. Complaining of the dampness and stench of the cell in which he was first placed, he had been removed to a cell on the second tier, in what is called the new prison. He only receives his immediate relatives and counsel. Yesterday over a million dollars worth of his property was transferred and consisted entirely of real estate in New York.

THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The *Post* says of to-day's action of the Clearing House: "The results of the meeting were the defeat of the old committee of nine, and the attempt to make the Clearing House a central power, having legislative functions. It is now left with each bank to manage its own business, and to abide by the results of such management."

HUDSON RIVER CLOSED.

Navigation of the Hudson River from this city to Albany is suspended and steamers are going into winter quarters to-day. This is the earliest closing of navigation during the present century.

CASUALTIES.

Man and Woman Drowned in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—Yesterday afternoon M. Brandise and Emma Turner, whilst crossing Big Walnut Creek, Franklin county, a horse attached to a wagon in which they were riding, got beyond his depth and was drowned. The man and woman clung to the wagon for four hours, and although their struggles were witnessed by several persons on the shore, no very vigorous efforts were made to save them, and just at dusk they disappeared from sight, and no doubt were drowned.

Serious Accident in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—The head of one of the cylinders of an engine in the Colton Express Company's Works blew out to-day, seriously scalding Frank Older, John Onewall and another man, and breaking the leg of William McGee. The cylinder was fifty-six inches in diameter and eight and a half feet stroke.

Boiler Explosion—Suffocation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—A boiler exploded to-night in the bookstore of A. L. Bancroft & Co., Market Street. The flames extended from the engine-room to the furniture store of Hennis & Co., damaging it to the extent of about $80,000. Bancroft's loss is about $10,000. During the fire James McGinn and two boys were suffocated nearly to death. They were got out and taken to their homes. It is feared the man will die.

Some Railroad Evils and their Remedy.

Both railroads and large cities like New York, rest on almost universal evils. Almost stockholders are to this degree in a worse condition than the inhabitants of such a city as New York, that they are scattered over the four quarters of the earth, have no acquaintance with each other, and no opportunity for concerted action. It will be remembered that during the Tweed rule in New York, the stockholders of the municipal corporation always voted regulary, or went through the forms of voting, just as many stockholders of the Erie Railroad at that time may, for all we know, have been in the habit of sending their proxies to the annual meeting of that corporation for the purpose of keeping Fisk and Gould in office. There was very little difference between the *modus operandi* of the two cases. By shrewd manœuvres, the purchase in the one case of votes, in the other of proxies, two or three men get control of a majority of the stock or the votes, and thus keep the control by new issues of stock or by fraudulent returns. In how many roads this has been done we do not know, but the facility with which it may be done is now pretty generally understood.

Of course there are in cases like these a large number of persons who always wish to know "what is proposed as a remedy." For ourselves we propose no remedy at all. The only remedy for dishonesty is honesty, and the only remedy for absurd investments is safe investments. To have resorted by the farmers of taking away from the stockholders what little profit is left them, hardly seems likely to be carried out; the remedy of handing over the railroads to the United States is not a practical question among intelligent people; and there remains nothing but to leave them in the hands which now manage them, to leave freight to be governed by the law of supply and demand, and to leave stockholders to discover that the industry of building railroads in new countries is highly speculative and full of risk. Experience in the undertakings whose actual condition they have no means of ascertaining, they must take the consequences.—*From* ATLANTIC MONTHLY *for December.*

CONSTERNATION has seized the minds of the Opposition in California concerning the recent election for Supreme Judges in that State. The Anti-Monopolists elected their candidate for an alleged vacancy, and the Democratic candidate stood next in number of votes for the same position. The Republicans came last with two candidates, who were nominated for different vacancies than the one proposed to be filled by the Opposition nominees. And now, to the consternation of the Anti-Monopolists, the San Francisco *Atta California* announces authoritively that there is no vacancy in the term that the Anti-Monopoly candidate was chosen to fill, but that there are two other vacancies, and in these the two Republican candidates are to be seated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Sprague trust deed is still in the hands of the lawyers, unexecuted.

A drifting snow storm throughout Maine and New Hampshire interferes seriously with the running of railroad trains.

Reports from the Erie Canal yesterday were less encouraging. West of Rome the canal is closed with ice several inches thick.

An Akron priest, the other day, came near being a horse thief. Going to a funeral he took the wrong horse and buggy from a hitching post, and consequently was hunted up by the police. Mutual explanations followed.

A mass meeting of farmers and patrons of husbandry was held yesterday at Atlanta. They resolved to plant only one-third their crop next year in cotton and to favor cash payments, and declare their right to control the price of cotton.

Hon. Stanley Mathews, one of the leaders of the Greely movement, is a sufferer from rheumatism, such as seems to grow worse instead of better. His physicians recommend change of climate, and he seriously contemplates breaking up his life-long associations and removing to Colorado with his whole family.

A bad break has occurred in the Lake tunnel at Cleveland. The trouble begins at a point thirty-five hundred feet shorewards from the crib. It has been decided to make a detour around the break by constructing five or six hundred feet of new tunnel. This will delay the completion of work some months.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $365,036,091.

In many places about Quebec the snow drifts are eight to ten feet high, making the roads impassable.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamship Picton, ten days out from Quebec for Picton.

At the recent election in Newfoundland, fourteen government, and thirteen opposition members were chosen. The House meets in January.

The Steamship Goethe, from Hamburg, and the City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Mayor Pierce of Boston, has tendered his resignation [to take effect on the 29th inst. Alderman Cutter will be acting mayor for the unexpired term.

An Anecdote.

I cannot bid adieu to Monaco without relating a little anecdote in which I was an involuntary actor. It chanced that one day in 1870 business took me to Monaco, and I arrived in that capital on the anniversary of the birthday of the reigning princess. The little town was decorated with flags and banners: a *Te Deum* was sung in the abbey church, and after high mass a review of the "army" took place in front of the castle, on the Grand Place. Now I happened to be well acquainted with the captain, who, the instant he saw me watching the manœuvres, took the opportunity to invite me to dine with the officers that evening, when they were more than prudent to consign the men to the barracks than to allow them to go out after dark through the town. The colonel consequently gave the captain a hint to that effect. It soon got noised about, however, and when the colonel retired to his private room to smoke, his key was suddenly turned from without, and he was locked in. The same thing happened to the captain and myself.—Presently the most awful noises resounded throughout the building: "the army" was in a state of insubordination. Some dozen sprang like chamois up the colonel's door and declared that they would not release him unless he granted the extra leave which was theirs by right. Furious was the gallant colonel, and no less so my friend the captain. They swore terrible vengeance, but the "army" cared little for their threats.—Over each door throughout the whole building is a circular window, just large enough for a man to put his head through. Whishing to see what was going on, I got up on a chair and looked out. Down the corridor was a tide of upturned excited faces. Out of the next loophole to mine appeared the infuriated face of the Colonel. Presently some wit in the lower part of the house was inspired with the brilliant idea of firing off a gun. This decided matters, and making a terrible effort, the Colonel burst open his door, and rushing down the corridor with drawn sword, soon intimidated the revolutionists. By and by the captain and myself were released from durance vile, and before twenty minutes elapsed the "revolt" was over. Decided as was the action of the Colonel, it was as kindly as possible. He treated its men as they deserved—like unruly boys—locked them up for the night, and promised them a holiday when they were good.—*From "Monaco," in Lippincott's Magazine for December.*

Canada Thistles.

Out West these are a "sure crop" when heat and drought kill almost everything else. They appear to be proof against all efforts to destroy them, and neither fire nor the knife has more than temporary effect upon their vitality. In one locality the plant has been mowed before seed time, ploughed early in the season, and raked up by the roots, then cut with the hoe at intervals of five days during the months of June and July, and then finally cut again with the hoe and broadaxe later in the season. In another locality the thistles were dug upand burnt, in another they were hacked off close to the ground, and salt strewn over the roots; in another they were saturated with strong brine and sprinkled with aquafortis, and in another they were filled with refuse lime from gas works to the depth of several inches. One bold farmer, whose wrath against the weed must have been uncommonly fierce, actually pulled them up by the roots, then dug a hole where the roots had been, and filled it with benzine. He thinks he killed the thistles thus treated, but it is not quite certain; nor is there, we are pained to say, a single well authenticated case of eradication. Thistle "commissioners" have been appointed, but it is easy to see from their report that they fear and anticipate a fine showing of the sweet Canadian flower next season, in spite of hoes, ploughs, broadaxes, salt, aquafortis, lime and benzine. As a final resort it is recommended by a Chicago journal that a pound of nitro-glycerine be placed under each thistle and exploded by electricity.

Real Estate Exemption made void by the New Constitution.

On the 23d of February, 1866, Gov. Curtin signed an act entitled "An act to amend the revenue laws of the Commonwealth." The fourth section of this act provides as follows:

"SEC. 4. From and after the passage of this act real estate of this Commonwealth shall be EXEMPT from taxation for State purposes."

Here we have the plain language of the act that real estate shall hereafter be *exempt* from taxation. Remember the language—"exempt"—not *repeal*. Now look again at the several articles in the new Constitution, which read as follows:

"ARTICLE IX—TAXATION AND FINANCE.

"SECT. 1.—All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation *public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial* not used or hired for corporate profit, and *institutions of public charity*.

"SEC. 2.—ALL LAWS EXEMPTING FROM TAXATION, *other than the property above enumerated*, SHALL BE VOID."

Is not this language plain enough to restore the taxes on Real Estate? It was *exempted* from taxation in 1866, and now the new Constitution on all such laws shall be void.

Owners of real estate, remember this when you are asked to vote for this Constitution.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Preservation of Iron.

Heavy mineral oil is, according to recent experiments in England, a valuable preservative for iron. The action of such oil is said to be twofold. It is detergent when freely and vigorously brushed over an already rusted surface, seemingly loosening the bulk of the rust, while it also darkens that which remains; and it likewise acts as a varnish if applied after the cleansing has been effected, or to new and bright work. Its superiority to vegetable or animal oils depends upon the fact that the bulk of the oil evaporates, and it leaves only a very fine film behind. If the oil is light, and fully refined, it evaporates so completely as to do but little good in this way; but, if tinged or "once run" oil of sufficiently high gravity be used, the resinous or carbonaceous matter which gives the tinge to the oil remains behind, and forms the thin protecting film of varnish. Ordinary

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1873.

HON. JOHN M. FRANCIS, ex-United States Minister to Greece, has resumed the editorial management of his paper, the Troy *Daily Times*. The *Times* is an able and influential Republican journal, and the vigorous pen of the veteran editor who now returns to his professional post, will be likely to make it yet more effective.

THE movement on the part of the General Railroad Managers of the country, looking to the discontinuance of the payment of commissions to ticket agents, to which we referred the other day, has resulted in the agreement of the managers of seventy-two companies to abolish the system. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is said to be the only important corporation that does not concur.

ANOTHER lie nailed. A week or two ago a tremendous howl went up from the anti-administration press over the report that the released Indian Chief "BIG TREE," with a large following, had gone on the war path. It now turns out that both SATANTA and BIG-TREE are still on the reservation and have not yet broken the peace. Neither have any Kiowas recently been on the war-path, nor have they, so far as can be learned, been guilty of depredations of any kind.

WASHINGTON papers hint that evidence has been discovered going to show that the steamer Virginius was betrayed by Spanish emissaries on board, who caused her to spring a leak and managed otherwise to cripple her progress, so that the Tornado was able to overhaul her. Surprise has been expressed that the Virginius, a fast-sailing ex-blockade runner, was out-sailed by the heavy Tornado, but this theory would seem to afford an explanation.

NO ONE can doubt that eventually the Indian Territory must become a territory of the United States, and thence a State. It is now reported that there is a growing sentiment in the territory in favor of so modifying the Okmulgee constitution as to conform it to the wishes of President GRANT in relation to the form of government—one strong enough to protect all classes of citizens in their persons and property. The Grand Council will assemble at Okmulgee on the first Monday in December, and will, it is understood, meet the wishes of Congress in providing for the appointment by the President. This is a considerable step in the direction of the ultimate abolition of the tribal relation.

INDUSTRIAL reports from all sections show that there is a general desire among employees to protect their workmen, so far as possible, from the effects of the business depression from which they are themselves suffering. Nevertheless, in many instances, it is found necessary, as a protection against bankruptcy, to cut down wages from ten to twenty-five per cent. A meeting of the rolling mill owners has just been held at Cincinnati, attended by representatives from Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and other Western cities, at which a resolution was adopted providing for a reduced scale of wages, to take effect on the first of December. The Fall River manufacturers have also voted to reduce wages December 1st to about the scale paid in the spring of 1871. It ought to require no argument to convince the dullest intelligence that the employers of the country have not brought about the general depression, and that they are in no way responsible for it. Labor will probably have to be cheapened, or capital will not find profit in giving it employment This is the whole case in a nutshell, and in the degree in which workingmen reject or accept the offers of employers to continue work upon a reduced scale, they will contribute to the restoration of prosperity, or to a more general and absolute stagnation than now exists.

THE WATER COMMISSION DIFFICULTY—THE MEASURE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND WHERE IT LIES.

It is extremely difficult to get at the real facts in the case. Some of the Water Commission say they knew nothing of what their Secretary was doing, and the Secretary says he did what he did after consultation with members of the Commission. There is, here, an apparently direct issue of fact, and there is but one possible way out of the difficulty, which does not involve the discredit of one or the other, and that is to conclude that *some* members of the Commission were consulted by the Secretary, while others were *not*.

We desire to say, here, before adding another word, that all the members of the Commission are honorable, upright men. No one charges them with any personal appropriation of the missing funds, or with participating in their use, or with any criminal intention in the premises. This much is due to them, and in whatever is said about them, it must be borne in mind that there is no charge of personal malfeasance against them. The utmost that is laid to their charge, as a body, is that they have been negligent and inattentive to their duty.

So far as we can sift out the facts, the following *appear* to be well-established statements:

First—That water bonds amounting to $477,000 were delivered to the Secretary of the Commission, by the Controller, of the proceeds of which no account has yet been rendered, and that the Commission receipted to the Controller for the same.

Second—That a portion of these bonds amounting to $227,000, was sold, and the proceeds deposited by the Secretary in his own name, with the Nationse Trust Co., instead of being paid into the city treasury, as required by law.

Third—That the remaining bonds, amounting to $254,000, were left by the Secretary with the Nationse Trust Co., for negotistion and sale, and that the Trust Co. has hypothecated these bonds with a banking firm in Philadelphia.

Fourth—That the Nationse Trust Co. has suspended payment, and the city cannot get back either money or bonds.

Taking these facts for granted, it follows that the Commission knew, or should have known, that their Secretary had obtained from the Controller bonds amounting to $477,000, for which the Commission was liable. If these bonds were sold, it was the plain duty of the Commission to see that the proceeds were paid direct into the City Treasury; and if not sold it was equally the plain duty of the members to know distinctly where they were, and how many remained unsold from day to day. This is a responsibility which that body cannot avoid. If they receipted for bonds without knowing it, or permitted bonds to accumulate in the hands of their Secretary without following and tracing them steadily, so much the worse. The receipts fix their responsibility. It was plainly their duty to know what they receipted for, and to keep a watchful eye on what was thus entrusted to them.

It seems strange that the Commission should permit so large an amount of bonds to accumulate on their hands, and still more strange that they did not carefully provide for the prompt transfer of the proceeds, when sales were made, to the City Treasurer. How so large a sum as $223,000 in money could accumulate in the hands of the Secretary without their knowledge is one of those things which for the present, no fellow can find out.

The Secretary cannot escape responsibility for keeping this large sum in his own hands. It was his bounden duty to pay into the City Treasury whatever money accrued from the sales of bonds; and the fact that he did not, but allowed it to accumulate until it reached nearly a quarter of a million, fixes clearly upon him the proof of a gross neglect of duty, if nothing worse.

The facts known at present do not warrant us to go further than this; but this far, at least, the public will go. They will hold the Commission to a strict accountability for the bonds they receipted for, and they will hold the Secretary responsible for his share in the act of withholding from the City Treasury the money that legally belonged there.

As to the legal responsibility of the Trust Company, we have nothing to say just now. We understand that its attorney has given an opinion that it is not liable to the City for the amounts involved, the whole being an individual transaction between Mr. GRIER, the Cashier of the Company, and Mr. ROSS, the Secretary of the Commission. That is a legal question which the Courts will decide. If, however, as is alleged, the bonds of the City have been hypothecated in Philadelphia, as the property of the Trust Company, there would seem to be no escape from its responsibility for them, to the City. We do not care, however, to discuss that question. The unpleasant fact remains that the City is, at the present moment, deprived of the possession of $477,000 that rightly belongs to it. The responsibility for this lies *somewhere*; and our present purpose is merely to show where it rightly does belong.

One other point, and we have done. The Councils of the city cannot shift from its shoulders the responsibility for having conferred upon this Water Commission the extraordinary power of negotiating the sale of the water bonds. The simple duty for which the Commission was created was to construct the new Water Works; and it is the duty of Councils to provide the Commission with the necessary ways and means. The Councils have a Finance Committee for that purpose, with all the needed machinery for raising and disbursing money. The burden of raising money for the new water works belonged rightly and rightfully to it, and the Water Commission should never have been burdened with it. We admit the personal purity and integrity of all the members of that Commission; but they had enough laid upon them when they were charged with the task of building the works, and the Councils should have retained in their own hands the entire control of the public purse. This duty they shirked, and they overloaded the Commission with a double duty. It is very true that at least one member of the Commission seems to have sought this added trust; but the Councils having been warned, by the objections of Mr. MCCARTHY, at the time the ordinance was under discussion, that they were parting with a prerogative that belonged exclusively to themselves, must be held responsible, in some measure, at least, for the evil consequences that have followed the voluntary surrender of the rights they legally possessed, and should have retained.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

Under the plausible argument that the current balances in the city and county treasuries should be earning interest for those municipalities, acts have been passed requiring the annual award of the custody of those balances to the bidders who offer to pay the highest rate of interest for them. The money of the county, under this arrangement, is now deposited by law in the three institutions offering the highest rate for it, and the money of the city, likewise, in three other institutions making similar offers; and the rate of interest paid on these daily current balances is from six to six and a half per cent.

Under the laws previously existing, the city and county treasurers chose their own depositories, and gave abundant security for the safe keeping of the public money; but under the present laws, the treasurers being legally required to deposit the public money where they have no control over it except to check it out on warrants drawn upon them, there is no official responsibility on their part for any losses that may accrue to city or county by the failure of any of the institutions to which the custody of the public money is thus legally awarded. The custody of the money is legally transferred from the treasurers to the banks that pay interest for it, and hence there is no liability on the part of the treasurers for the money thus taken out of their hands.

It so happens that one of the banks chosen to keep the money of the county is the National Trust Co., which has lately suspended—The amount of public money on deposit there is variously stated at from $100,000 to $150,000 and the county is just now as completely deprived of the use of that sum as if it had never owned it. The county Treasurer and his bondsmen are not liable for it, and the only security the county has is that which is afforded by the bank itself. This, we are assured, is ample, and we are glad to hear it; but we can easily conceive of circumstances in which the county might not have been so lucky.

There is much to be said, we know, in favor of the general principle that the city and county should reap the benefit that flows from keeping a large balance on hand; but the original errors it seems to us, is in allowing any large balance to be on hand, at all. The county owes a debt of over two millions, and if it has surplus funds on hand, why not apply then to paying off its debt? Why should a public debtor be a public lender? What is the good of borrowing with one hand and lending with the other? A wise business man, with more money in his hands than he has present use for, does not go on to the street to lend it, if he is a debtor, but applies it first to the payment of his debts; and the county, if it can afford to keep a balance of $100,000 on hand, can realize $6000 on it better by paying off one hundred thousand dollars of its debt than by lending that sum to a bank, the creditors of the county certainly have the first claim upon whatever surplus funds it possesses.

The same is true of the City. It has a debt of about seven millions, and that debt is constantly growing. It has been borrowing money on its bonds at 7 per cent. interest, and lending it to the three city depositories at 6 and 6½. If the average sum thus kept on hand by these depositories was applied to the work for which the bonds of the city are issued, the city would save the interest on so much debt, and run no risks whatever. We assume that this balance is kept constantly at about $300,000—often above and seldom below that sum; and it is consequently clear that the city could at any time apply $300,000 to the public work it is carrying on, and borrow that much less. Why [illegible] instead of doing it, with the risk of bank suspensions continually hanging over it? No one of the members of Councils would carry on his own business in this absurd style. No man borrows money while he has money of his own on hand, and what is wise and prudent in the business of an individual, is none the less so in the business of a city.

If, therefore, legislation is needed in such cases, at all, it is to keep down large balances in our municipal treasuries, instead of providing for loaning the public money out to the highest bidder. Let the city and county be compelled to use their surplus cash in paying off their debts, and there never will be enough cash on hand to tempt the cupidity of any. As far back as 1833 the National Government learned the folly of depositing the public money in banking institutions; and it is a thousand pities that our municipalities are so slow to learn so plain a lesson.

COMMISSIONS.

We have never been able to convince ourselves of the correctness of the popular theory that special undertakings for municipal purposes can be accomplished better by Commissions than by the regularly constituted authorities. There has been, not only here, but everywhere else, a tendency in this direction that it was useless to resist; and yet, as we look back upon it, and upon its results, it is difficult not to regard it as an impulse savoring more of popular unsoundness than of sound judgment.

Our municipal governments are elected directly by the people, and the members of them feel, in some sort, a sense of direct responsibility to the people. This is a feeling never shared by such Commissions as owe their existence to some other power than the people; and whatever sense of responsibility they may act under, it is never that of having to answer to the people in their primary capacity.

It is therefore philosophically a mistake to suppose that, because Commissions are made up of good men, of the very best men, it may be, that the community possesses, their work will be better done, or more cheaply done than if done by those chosen directly by the people. Their responsibility is a divided and secondary one at best; and the further they are placed beyond the popular reach, the sense of popular responsibility continues to grow less.

We do not say that there have not been Commissions who did their work conscientiously and well, because we know that there have been, and that there are now Commissions in existence that are faithfully attending to their work. We only say that, in some instances at least, the Commissions that have done or are doing well have emanated directly from the people, as in the case of the Street Commissions, and that in others, the fact of their being successful only proves that the experiment works well in spite of, and not in consequence of, the theory on which they are based. We do not object to the *personnel* of the Commissions, nor to the way in which they generally discharge their duties; we simply insist that where Commissions are appointed to do municipal work that should be done by those who appoint them, the sense of popular responsibility is not direct enough to ensure, of itself, that fidelity to details which is absolutely needed. In other words, the system is wrong, and is based upon a wrong principle. It may work well, in numerous instances and for a long time; but, being based on a vicious principle, it must eventually bring some one to grief.

Our theory is, and we are satisfied of its correctness, that the men chosen by the people to do the work of a municipality should do it, and not shift it on to others chosen by themselves. They are the responsible parties for the tasks entrusted to them, and they should do what is given them to do, not by others, but by themselves. In no other way can popular governments be carried on properly. The money raised by direct taxation on the people, or upon their credit, should be spent by those whom the people have chosen for that purpose. The men so chosen are not elected to choose others to do the required work for them but to do it themselves. In this way, and in this way only, can the people hold a remedy in their own hands for any wrong that is done them, and Commissions not chosen by the people, no matter how wisely they may act, are but a subterfuge to evade direct responsibility.

VICK'S *Floral Guide* for 1874 is just out. It is published quarterly, at 25 cents a year, and is furnished free to all who order seeds to the amount of a dollar. It contains 200 pages, and 500 engravings, and a colored plate, and is very neatly printed. Every lover of horticulture will be glad to have a copy of this beautiful publication. We know of nothing to equal it or compare with it. Let every lover of flowers send for it. Published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y., at 25 cents per annum.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The commerce of Baltimore and Boston has relatively gained more within the past few years than New York.

The Choctaws and Cherokees, of the Indian Territory raise 5,000 bales of cotton this year—more than twice last year's crop.

Slavery is represented to be very profitable in Cuba, the money value of slaves having risen immensely there of late years.

Since the beginning of the Cuban rebellion about 50,000 Spanish troops have been sent to Cuba, and about 30,000 of these have been lost.

It is a little singular that "Greenland's icy mountains" should be suffering from an evil that is threatening "India's coral strand"—famine, namely.

Wild geese have been very active in getting southwardly, lately. Many tame geese would like to follow them, but they can't fly.

A movement to annex Walla Walla county to Oregon, and to annex Northern Idaho to Washington Territory, will be presented to Congress at the coming session.

The good people of Omaha, who were thrown entirely off their Omahaughty dignity by the late pugilistic irruption in that city, have about recovered their equanimity.

During the past thirty years the annual German consumption of iron per head of population, has increased about 300 per cent., and may now be estimated at 67 lbs.

Politeness pays. A New York street-car conductor, who recently said "Yes, madam," to a lady, has been presented with a new overcoat, and they talk of a statue of him.

Great efforts are being made to break the ice-blockade on the Erie Canal, which has locked upseveral million bushels of grain. The canal is being opened by an ice-breaker.

A day in the moon is fourteen times as long as a day on earth. What a place in which to gives six months' note!—but what a bore to the Lunatics, when they work by the day!

We rather guess that some of our "On-to-Cuba" patriots have been reading Ancient Pistol's argument in favor of war: "For I shall be sutler to the camp, and profits will accrue."

Work on the Canada Southern roads is being pushed rapidly. The road is to be a trunk line between Buffalo and Chicago, and is now running as far West as Steuben county, Indiana.

Dedham, Massachusetts, seems to be rightly named, for the pastor, organist, and sexton of the Universalist church in that melancholy town have all died within the past six months.

Steps are taking in England to convert on a large scale the waste of gas, soap, and chemical works into a cement which will withstand fire and damp, and into a material resembling asphalt.

The President is just now wrestling with his annual message, and the country will look for it with a degree of interest that has not attached to a Similar State document for several years.

It is the opinion of the Greeley *Tribune* that a Colorado farm of forty acres will sell for $5,000 in ten years, if sure of water. In that section of the country, water is more valuable than land.

Kisses are always dangerous. Now "panic prices" are perfectly harmless if you observe moderation. Don't let the "panic prices" get the best of you, but you manage to get the best of them, that's all.

Here is a warning to office-seekers: John Graham, in making his closing speech for the defense, in the Tweed case, said that his client "was a man of good character before he went into public life."

One hundred and ninety more miles of the Northern Pacific Road have been examined and accepted by the Government Commissioners. This makes in all 400 miles which have been accepted.

An ungallant Missouri paper thinks "what the women of this country most need is not suffrage, but symmetry; not rights, but rationality; not a place in our legislative halls, but a place to fasten their stockings."

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has quite recently decided that a statute of that State which required the judges, on the application of a certain number of voters, to appoint inspectors of elections, is unconstitutional.

One of the most popular preachers in Wisconsin preaches in a pair of Scandinavian bass-wood shoes, on account of the hard times. He sings "How firm a foundation" with resistless unction, and saves more soles than ever.

The town of Newmarket, of New Castle, New Hampshire, which, for some unexplained reason, have been for a number of years in the possession of a private gentleman of Chesshurst, England, have been returned to the local authorities.

A sensible "mother" recommends, as a subject for discussion at a Western teachers' institute: Pemmican Graves; or the necessary consequences of cramming children's brains, as practiced in the schools of that locality.

A Chicago astronomer is discussing the question whether Saturn and Mars are inhabited by human beings. We have warriors enough without Mars, and we don't want Saturn's "rings" till our own stock in Congress is exhausted.

At last the Indianapolis exposition matter is settled, the guarantors offering to pay 60 per cent, and the board agreeing to pay 90 per cent. until the close of the next exhibition. The arrangement seems satisfactory to all interested.

St. Peter's Pence amounted to almost $50,000,000 during the last thirteen years. It is not bad to be Peter, under such conditions, especially as the sweet dose will be repeated in coming years. One would rather have Peter's pennies than Paul's pounds.

The Commissioners to codify the laws of the United States have written it down in the Book of Statutes that persons may be appointed to clerkships in all the departments of the government on the same terms as now, at the discretion of the several Secretaries.

Out West permits are given by wives to husbands who desire strong drink, exonerating liquor-sellers from all responsibility in selling it to them. The husbands of those wives, who cannot sign their own names, easily forge a *fac simile*, and guzzle to their hearts' content.

The authors of the Ostend Manifesto in 1854, intended to induce Spain to sell Cuba to the United States, were James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, John Y. Mason, of Virginia, and Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, American ministers at London, France, and Madrid. They are all dead.

Osgood and Company have just sold the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday*, to Messrs. Hurd & Houghton of New York and Messrs. Houghton & Co., of the Riverside Press, and *Our Young Folks*, to Messrs. Scribner & Co., of New York, publishers of the new juvenile magazine, *St. Nicholas*.

PERSONAL.

The McDuffie (Ga.) *Journal* nominates Hon. A. H. Stephens for President of the United States, and says it feels sure of a response from the people.

Vice President Wilson will not reside on Capitol Hill this winter, as has been stated, but will occupy rooms at the Washington House, where he has been stopping probably for fifteen years.

George Alfred Townsend succeeds Mr. James W. Knowlton, deceased, as correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial* and Missouri *Republican* combination. He also succeeds Col. Hinton as correspondent of the New York *Graphic*.

The appointment of ex-Governor Salisbury to the Chancelorship of Delaware by his brother-in-law gives great dissatisfaction. The Wilmington *Commercial* declares that "since his retirement Mr. Salisbury has not reformed; his habits have grown worse rather than better.

The New York Scandinavian Emigrant Protection Society has planned a concert in aid of suffering Swedish poor in that city, and has secured from Mme. Nilsson-Rouzand a promise to sing. The orchestra and artists of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company will also appear, the time set being the evening of December 2.

A Female Saviour is creating a prodigious sensation in the southern part of the Russian Empire. She claims to be the daughter of God, selected to suffer for the redemption of her sex, in the same way that Christ died for the salvation of man. She professes to be able to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, and raise the dead.

Miss Minnie Tappen, an Indian girl, sixteen years of age, a survivor of the Chivington massacre in Wyoming, some years since, died on Monday at Howard University. After the massacre she was adopted into the family of Special Commissioner S. F. Tappen, and subsequently the Government provided for her education. She had made rapid progress, and was very bright.

A New York lawyer of the name of Sanderson is getting rich by suing newspapers for libel. There is no "spec" in his cases for his legal bretheren, as he attends to his cases himself. In his first tilt he recovered $500 damages from Henry C. Bowen, for a paragraph in the Brooklyn *Union*. Next he punished the *Sunday Mercury* to the extent of $7,00; and on Thursday last, he obtained another verdict against Bowen and his partners for $1,500.

William Baxter, the author of the Indiana Temperance bill, is a man whose example should be universally commended. The friends of temperance in Indianapolis having recently tendered him a complimentary banquet, in honor of his services in the cause of temperance, he has made a very vigorous protest against it, owing to the stringency of the times and the necessity of making some provision for the poor this winter. The man who will thus refuse an opportunity of glorifying himself and being glorified, and sitting down to a good supper in the operation, without any expense to himself, is a rara avis in these times, and the fact also shows that temperance is not his only good quality.

Zinc in the Practical Arts.

An excellent quality of zinc green, it is stated, is now prepared by stirring into a sufficient quantity of water five parts of oxide of zinc and one part of dry sulphate of cobalt. The solution is then dried and exposed to a red heat, which results in the production of a dark green powder. If ten parts of the oxide of zinc and the part of the salt of cobalt be used, the product is a dark grass-green color; with ten times the percentage of the oxide of zinc, it becomes a light grass-green. Of the different tints, the latter is considered preferable, since it is well adapted as a substitute for the dangerous arsenic green.

As a roofing material, zinc is now most extensively used in place of slate, tin, etc. The principal objection to it for this purpose is, the ready oxidation of the metal during wet weather, also when the pleasant game of throwing from it in the sunlight. Both of these difficulties may, however, be obviated by the application of a certain substance which gives to it a permanent slate color, and at the same time prevents decomposition. This is prepared by heating in a porcelain dish one part, by weight, of copperas scales, with a mixture of three parts of hydrochloric acid, and one part of sulphuric acid, and continuing the operation until the red vapors cease to be evolved and the copper is dissolved. After this, sixty-four parts of water are added to the green solution, and the whole filtered. The sheets of zinc to which this application is to be made are first thoroughly cleaned, and then immersed for a few moments in the liquid. Afterward they are washed with water and allowed to dry in the open air. When dry they are dipped in a solution made by dissolving one part of black pitch and two parts of neutral asphaltum in twelve parts of benzine or light coal oil.

An Extraordinary Phenomenon.

On the 23d of October, Wyandotte, England, experienced a sudden and almost unexampled visitation of darkness. The morning had been wet and gloomy throughout, but at 1 P. M. the sky was overcast with a dark pall, which seemed to obscure every vestige of light from above. The darkness was that of a London fog; the vistas of lighted windows could be seen for a long distance. It was rather the darkness of midnight, but there was a difference in the sky like that occasioned by a great fire. The atmosphere was very heavy and oppressive. The rain had ceased, and the wind, which had been blowing from the southeast, entirely abated. The effect was dismal in the extreme. Nervous people encouraged the most dread forebodings; more reasonable ones attributed the darkness to an eclipse of the sun, but found no confirmation in the almanac. Fowls went to roost, pigeons and other birds stopped their flight to seek the nearest shelter, and every living thing seemed impressed by the scene. The period of intense gloom lasted about five minutes, when light gradually broke in from the west, and in an hour afterward there was brilliant sunshine.

John Underhill.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for December.]

A score of years had come and gone
Since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth stone,
When Captain Underhill, bearing scars
From Indian ambush and Flemish wars,
Left three-hilled Boston and wandered down,
East by north, to Cocheco town.

With Vane the younger, in counsel sweet
He had sat at Anna Hutchinson's feet,
And when the lot of her banishment fell
On the head of his saintly oracle,
He had shared her ill as her good report,
And braved the wrath of the General Court.

He shook from his feet as he rode away
The dust of Massachusetts Bay.
The world might bless and the world might ban,
What did it matter the perfect man,
To whom the freedom of earth was given,
Proof against sin, and sure of heaven?

He cheered his heart as he rode along
With screed of Scripture and holy song,
Or thought how he rode with his lances free
By the Lower Rhine and Zuyder Zee,
Till his wood-path grew to common road,
And Hilton Point in the distance showed.

He saw the church with the block-house nigh,
The two fair rivers, the flakes thereby,
And, tacking to windward, low and crank,
The little shallop from Strawberry Bank;
And he rose in his stirrups and looked abroad
Over land and water, and praised the Lord.

Goodly and stately and grave to see
Into the clearing space rode he,
With the sun on the hilt of his sword in sheath,
And his silver buckles and spurs beneath,
And the settlers welcomed him, one and all,
From sachem Quampeagan to Goodman Hall.

And he said to the elders, "Lo, I come
As the way seemed open to seek a home.
Somewhat the Lord hath wrought by my hands
In the Narragansett and Netherlands,
And if here ye have work for a Christian man
I will tarry, and serve ye as best I can.

"I boast not of gifts, but fain would own
The wonderful favor, God hath shown,
The special mercy vouchsafed one day
On the shore of Narragansett Bay,
As I sat, with my pipe, from the camp aside
And mused like Isaac at eventide.

"A sudden sweetness of peace I found,
A garment of gladness wrapped me round;
I felt in myself the law of works released,
The strife of the flesh and spirit ceased,
My faith to a full assurance grew
And all I had hoped for myself I knew.

"Now, as God appointeth, I keep my way.
I shall not stumble, I shall not stray;
He hath taken away my fig-leaf dress,
I wear the robe of his righteousness;
And the shafts of Satan no more avail
Than Pequot arrows on Christian mail."

"Tarry with us," the settlers cried,
"Thou art a man of God, as our ruler and guide."
And Captain Underhill bowed his head,
"Thy will of the Lord be done!" he said,
And the morrow beheld him sitting down
In the ruler's seat in Cocheco town.

And he judged therein as a just man should;
His words were wise and his rule was good;
He coveted not his neighbor's land,
From the holding of bribes he shook his hand;
And through the camps of the heathen ran
A wholesome fear of the valiant man.

But the heart is deceitful, the good book saith,
And life hath ever a savor of death,
Through hymns of triumph the tempter calls,
And whoso thinketh he standeth falls.
Alas! ere their round the season ran,
There was grief in the soul of the saintly man.

The tempter's arrows that rarely fail
Had found the joints of his spiritual mail;
And men took note of his gloomy air,
The shame in his eye, the halt in his prayer;
The signs of a battle lost within,
The pain of a soul in the coils of sin.

Then a whisper of scandal linked his name
With broken vows and a life of blame;
And the people looked askance on him
As he walked among them sullen and grim,
Ill at ease, and bitter of word,
And prompt of quarrel with hand or sword.

None knew how, with prayer and fasting still,
He strove in the bonds of his evil will;
But he shook himself like Samson at length,
And girded anew his loins of strength,
And rode the crier go up and down
And call together the wondering town.

Jeer and murmur and shaking of head
Ceased as he rose in his place and said:
"Men, brothers and fathers, well ye know
How I came among you a year ago,
Strong in the faith that my soul was freed
From sin of feeling, or thought, or deed.

"I have sinned, I own it with grief and shame,
But not with a lie on my lips I came,
In my blindness I verily thought my heart
Swept and garnished in every part.
He charged it his angels with folly; he sees
The hands in the shadow. Was I more than these?

"I urge no plea. At your feet I lay
The trust you gave me, and go my way.
Hate me or pity me, as you will,
The Lord will judge me for sin unless still;
And I, who am chiefest, say to all,
Watch and pray, lest ye also fall."

No voice made answer, but, from the crowd,
The sound of a woman sobbing loud
Smote his heart with a bitter pain,
As into the forest he rode again,
And the veil of its oaken leaves shut down,
On his latest glimpse of Cocheco town.

Crystal-clear on the man of sin
The stream flashed up, and the sky shone in;
On his cheek of fever the cool wind blew,
The leaves dropped on him their tears of dew,
And angels of God, in the pure, sweet guise
Of flowers, looked on him with sad surprise.

Was his ear at fault that brook and breeze
Sang in their saddest of minor keys?
Was it the mournful wood-thrush said
What whispered the pine trees overhead?
Did he hear the Voice on his lonely way
That Adam heard in the cool of day?

Into the desert alone rode he,
Alone with the Infinite Purity;
And, bowing his soul to its tender rebuke,
As Peter of old, the Master's look,
He measured his path with prayers of pain,
For peace with God and nature again.

And in after years to Cocheco came
The tired man's once familiar figure;
How among the Dutch of New Netherlands,
From wild Danskamar to Haarlem sands,
A penitent soldier preached the Word,
And smote the heathen with Gideon's sword!

Shall the Iron Get Cold?

From the Philadelphia North American.

Returning confidence, according to the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, will come almost as suddenly as the panic, and with it will come a large demand for pig-iron. It seems to us that what is wanted is not confidence but actual business. The iron men created a large part of their own business in the era just closed. They sustained, and indeed organized the greater part of the railroad movement, and though they cannot renew the enterprise in western new lines, they can and should sustain all well established lines and furnish them with aid and credit for new works in the limit of their own routes and business. The American railroad movement has paused; nothing more. But in the meantime the great iron trade must not wait for others to start; it must go to work again and create new business for itself, in the export of car wheels and locomotives and rails to foreign ports; in finding foreign markets for every form of American iron work; in shipbuilding; in house construction, etc. Now is an excellent time to stimulate the export of all kinds of American iron work to Canada, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, Australia, New Zealand and Polynesia. But, above all, now is the favorable time for a great and general movement in the use of iron for building vessels for the inland waters and the west.

Fish Spawn for Hatching: Free.

Any parties in the United States or Canada wishing to experiment in hatching salmon, trout or white fish spawn, will be sent a few hundred on receipt of 50 cents (to pay for the package) by addressing the undersigned. My object is to teach the American people the art of fish breeding. I think that every lake, river and pond can be made to abound with fish as was their wont. In 1872-3 I sent away 218 packages. I would like to have those parties to whom I sent salmon trout spawn, publish their experience in their locality, so that other parties may be benefitted by it. SETH GREEN, No. 16 Mortimer Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, and the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support, Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it to the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn the interest accruing in June and July will draw interest in July.

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Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Mortgages on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

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Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.
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FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

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Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
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Irish and French Poplins,
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Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
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Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
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ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts,
Blankets,
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Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

GIFT CONCERT.

REMEMBER

The Third of December.

Those who propose investing (and who does not?) in Tickets for the

Fourth Grand Gift Concert!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

Which comes off in Louisville on the 3d of December next, have no time to loose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS

Have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

Amounting to

$1,500,000,

Will be distributed as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250.000
One Grand Cash Gift		100.000
One Grand Cash Gift		50.000
One Grand Cash Gift		25.000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10.000 each	100.000
30 Cash Gifts,	2.000 each	150.000
50 Cash Gifts,	1.000 each	50.000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40.000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40.000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45.000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50.000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Coupons (Tenths), $5; Eleven Tickets, $500.

For tickets or information address

THOS. M'KHAMLETTE,
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PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

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Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Work

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Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of m

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STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

EVENING, TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1837.

The money market is steadily workink into better condition. The banks are discounting freer more freely to their customers, and in the outside market the improvement is also noticeable. The demand for good paper daily increases, and rates are not as rigid as they were two weeks since, still they show a wide margin, based on the quality of the paper and other considerations. The banks are charging from 8 to 12 per cent. to their customers, and the choice names find purchasers at the latter figure in the open market. Other paper ranges all the way from 12 to 20 per cent. per annum.

Exchange on the east is quiet but scarce, the banks preferring to trust their own vaults in leaving large balances with their correspondents.

A list of railroads that are in default on the interest on their bonds is given in the *Financial Chronicle*. They are fifty-five in number, and their aggregate bonded debt defaulted on amounts to $217,969,311, which is about 13 per cent. of the total railroad bonded debt of the country, estimated at $1,700,000,000. The faulting fifty-five roads are made up of two classes—those paying roads which have been oddenly overtaken by the panic and obliged suspend payment temporarily; and those wisely located and costly roads, built rough sparsely-settled regions, which earn tle or no profit over their operating penses. The former will shortly revover from their temporary discredit; the latll, many of them, have to be sold out. A eat many of these latter roads have been ilt almost entirely with the proceeds of their nds, and have thus cost about one-quarter one-third more than they would have cost built with cash. They represent nothing t their debts, which are more than their assets—that is, more than the roads themselves e worth. It is the large amount of capital vested in these non-paying and almost orthless bonds that assists to aggravate e present stringency of money.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 25, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has presented but few changes worthy of special mention. e weather was very disagreeable for outdoor nsactions, which had the effect to retard business ry materially. Our Liberty street friends have de very extensive arrangements for Thanksgiv, by procuring an abundant supply of game, rkeys, Venison, Quails, Pheasants, and others too merous to mention here. A full report will be nd below, and we may here remark that prices certainly very reasonable.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless erwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains a fair supply. Prices re governed altogether by the quality and condiin, and ranged from $2, $3, and $4 per bbl.

BUTTER—We can report a fair trade demand, with es of choice roll for family use, at 25@27c. ₱ lb. xed lots were dull, and have no fixed value.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted at $10@$18 per bbl., as to quality; $3.50 a $4 per box.

DRESSED HOGS—Are beginning to arrive, and are oted at 4½@5c ₱ lb.

DUCKS—Are in demand with sales of fresh at 22@ ; limed 20c per doz.

FLOUR—We have not a single new feature to no. The demand was dull, and the supply was al to the demand. We omit figures in this is.

GAME—The following rates can be relied upon: nison—Whole deer, 10@12c per lb; long saddles, 12@; loins 20c per ₱.

Quails, $2 50 per dozen.

Pheasants, $4 50 per dozen.

Rabbits, $2 50 per dozen.

Squirrels, $2 00 @ 2 50 each.

Wild Turkeys, $2 00 @ 3 each.

CHICKENS—5@ the coop, 40@50c per pair; dressed, @ 12c per pound.

Turkeys—dressed, 14@16c per pound.

In our next we will give our usual extended report.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday, was a quiet one, ing entirely devoid of life or activity. Buyers re ind fferent about taking hold. The result was, failed to k anf ny transactions. Below will be nd a l the information we could gather:

CRUDE.

Prices are altogether nominal. Oil was freely offered at 2¼c, and even this low figure failed to bring buyers. The following sales were reported:

PARKER'S.

60 bbls Union Pipe.....87¼c
00 " " 82½c
00 " " .....80 "

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dullness and inactivity were the leading features the market. Prices, however, have undergone changes. Quotations: Cars at works, on astern shipment, 10¼c: Western, 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Market quiet; spot 9½c; December, 10¼c.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Steady at 13½c.

OIL BARRELS

Dull, City, $1.75; country $1 65.

PITTSBURGH, November 25.—The *Herald* says: he actual results of crude in the Oil regions

60 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 07½
60 bbls upper road, spot.....1 09
60 bbls upper road, spot.....1 09¼
60 bbls S. O. 30 days.....1 00
60 Oil City spot.....1 09
60 Oil City spot.....95
60 bbls Parker's Landing, Union pipe.....87½
60 bbls Parker's, Union pipe.....85½
60 bbls Parker's Landing, United pipe.....80

Owing to the striking of a large fourth sand well, the markets to-day ruled weaker throughout the session. On the upper road the market opened at 87½ and closed weak at 1 09½. At Parker's Landing the market was weaker, 87½ cents being bid for crude, and 80@82½ cents for United pipe. The crude refined in stock was quoted at 8½c for bonded 16½ cents for barrels. Crude in bulk, quiet and in better demand. Sales 2,500 spot 8½c; December 8c; refined moderately active and steady 13½c. Sales of 10,000 bbls. at 14½c; 2500 last half of November; 14¾ cents at 15½@15¾. Philadelphia refined, 13½d, 13½@13¾c asked.

OIL CITY, November 25.—Market weak at $1 00, 1 10@1 09. November 26.—Market unchanged at 1 09.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 25.—Weak; sales 90c.

TITUSVILLE, November 25.—Weaker; spot 95@a 00. Nothing doing

PARKER, November 25.—Market quiet at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Market quiet; S. 13½c; crude, 4½c; cases, 18½c; sales none; futures, December, 13¾@13¾c.

PARKER'S, November 25.—Market weak; few transactions; Union Sup 85c; Parkersburg 75@85c.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Crude 5c; refined 13c; market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Refined 13½c; ade 4½c; in barrels 10c; December 13½c; no bbls market; nothing whatever doing.

TITUSVILLE, November 25.—The market took a nable to-day, as reports come from down the river new wells. Sales:

per, 2,000 spot.....$1 50
per, 1,500 spot.....1 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to the time of ting have been fair, both of through and way ck. In quality the arrivals are about the same as usually here. The attendance of buyers up to the sent has not been very good, but more are expected to morrow. The weather is unpleasant for e transaction of business, which, coupled with the t that advices from other markets are not encouraging, makes trade dull and slow. Some few ttle are selling to country buyers for feeding purses, but outside of these there is not sufficient ade on which to base quotations, which for the esent we omit.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs are fair. Trade is moderately tive for best grades; common sell slowly. Advices are not encouraging, and the market lacks mness. Following are about the figures at which e different grades sell:

tra Philadelphia.....$[illegible]
ime.....4 30@4 35
rkers.....4 00@4 10

Sheep.

The run is fair. The attendance of buyers is out the same as usual, but very little stock is anging hands; in fact, not enough on which to se prices.

Louisville Iron Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundery—
ritts No. 1.....$44@45
" 1 C C pig iron.....43@44
" 2 foundery.....39@40
" 3 or mill.....36@38
" 1 Tennessee foundery.....40@41
" 3 foundery.....35@36
" 3 or mill.....33@35
" 1 stonecoal foundery Missouri Red S. nominal.
" 2 stonecoal foundery Missouri Red S. do
" 3 or Mill foundery Missouri Red S.... do
" C Car-wheel Iron—.....$65@
ino Heels.....60@61
" 1 Red River cold-blast.....60@61
" 3 Red River Range Cottage.....60@61
ns. 5 and 6 or white iron.....
" C Tennessee car-wheel.....$57@58
" 1 Dover cold blast.....57@58
" 2 Dover cold-blast.....57@58
hite and mottled.....57@58

Courier Journal.

Petroleum Exports.

The following table of petroleum exports from the ited States to Europe from January first to ovember eleventh, with an exhibit of the amounts ported the two years preceding, will show how ormously the foreign demand increased this ason:

	1873.	1872.
om New York.....galls	126,351,293	78,192,928
om Boston.....	2,007,448	1,484,137
om Philadelphia.....	13,310,733	49,762,978
om Baltimore.....	2,875,194	2,859,459
tal export from the U. S.	264,606,978	131,179,293
me time 1871.....		136,044,956
me time 1870.....		122,754,656

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O W	467
S Duncan	Standard O W	457
s Bushnell	Standard O W	708
Evenson	Riverside O W	501
S Duncan	Penn O W	557
Means	Penn O W	769
ck Bros	Penn O W	426
s Bushnell	Eagle O W	426
W Stevenson	Eagle O W	539
W Stevenson	Venango O W	1,008
McKelvey	Bridget O W	771
ondard Oil Co	Beggs, Loomis & Co	194
ber Bros	American O W	542
S Duncan		

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¼.

NEW YORK November 25, 1873.

MONEY.

Money closed at 7 per cent Gold.

STERLING.

Heavy and lower, at 7 8⅞ for sixty days and 8¼@8¾ for sight. Custom receipts $522,000.

GOLD.

Closed at 10 9¾, after selling at 10 9¼@10 9¾. The advance to the latter figure was caused by the report that the Secretary of the Navy was visiting the Navy Yard, and hurrying the work on 3 vessels-of-war. Loans were at 3-64, 1-32, ?, gold. The final rate was ? per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $250,000. Clearings $18,000 000.

THE STOCK SALES

between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 144 000 shares, of which 26,200 were Western Union, 20,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Wabash, 4,600 Northwest, 8,100 New York Central, 19,000 Lake Shore, and 7,800 Ohios.

The Chairman of the Clearing House Association has appointed the following new committee, and the report of the old committee of nine will be referred to them: W. H. Kitchen, Park Bank; H. F. Vail, Commerce; D. C. Hays, Union; Richard Berry, Tradesmen's; George W. Drew, State of New York; John Castree, Importers' and Traders'; F. Cambier, Mechanics' Banking Association; C. M. Jourdan, Third Avenue National, and O. H. Schirener, German American.

GOVERNMENTS BONDS.

Government bonds were quiet and steady, at the following quotations:

U. S. coupons, 1881..	5	5-20's, '67.....	14⅛
5-20's, '65.....	9	5-20's, '68.....	14⅛
5 20's, '64.....	9⅛	New 5's.....	9¼
5 20's, '65.....	10⅛	10-40's.....	8
5-20's, '65, new.....	10⅜	Currency 6's.....	9¼

STATE BONDS.

State bonds nominal at the following prices:

Missouri.....	87	Virginia, old.....	35
Tennessee, old.....	72	North Carolina, old.....	22
Tennessee, new.....	72	North Carolina, new.....	14
Virginia, new.....	40		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The railway and miscellaneous speculations were strong and higher, at an advance of ½ to 3¾ per cent. until late in the day, when a reaction of ½ to 1¼ per cent. took place. At the final close there was a steadier feeling again. The volume of business was large, particularly in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific, Wabash and Northwest Common. The buoyancy in stocks was occasioned by telegrams from Washington that both the President and Secretary of the Treasury would recommend to Congress that the forfeiture of millions of reserve be made part of the permanent circulation of the country; that the reserve would be heavily drawn upon this week, and a report that the Grinnell matter had been privately adjusted.

STOCKS.

Canton.....	56	Do preferred.....	93
W. U. Tel. Co.....	67⅜	St. Paul.....	32½
Quicksilver.....	20½	Do preferred.....	57
Adams Express.....	52½	Port Wayne.....	89
Wells, Fargo & Co...	63¾	Chicago & Alton.....	92½
American Express..	59¾	Do preferred.....	90
U. S. Express.....	59¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin..	66
N. J. Central.....	89¾	Burlington & Quincy	91
Pacific Mail.....	30¼	Lake Shore.....	113
Erie.....	43¾	Panama.....	22
Erie preferred.....	68	Illinois Central.....	95
Harlem.....	112	Ohio & Mississippi..	23½
Harlem preferred....	113	Central Pacific.....	91½
Michigan Central..	93	Union.....	79¾
Pittsburgh.....	80	Hartford & Erie.....	7½
Rock Island.....	90¾	Delaware & Lack.....	92½
N. J. Southern.....	23	Wabash.....	43¾
F. F. W. & C.....	79½	Do preferred.....	73
Terra Haute.....	6	Ohio & Mississippi..	25¼

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 25.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm at 18¾@18¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., November 25.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.49. Corn firm at 62½c. Barley dull; Bay Quinte $1.36.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 25.—Grain steady and firmer, but little done; receipts light. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Swine—Receipts 5,850. Live hogs moderately active at 4¾@4¾c; with 18 car loads sold at 4¾; dressed hogs firm at 5¾@5¾c for extra light weights, showing a slight advance on light.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $4 20@5.00; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $5 50@6.50. Wheat firm; Red $1.50@55; Amber $1.61. Rye dull. Corn firm but quiet; sales 60c. Oats quiet and steady at 48@50. Whisky steady at 94½c.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.10¼; No. 2, $1 08. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32½c; Corn steady and in moderate demand: No. 2 mixed 40c; Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 72½c; Barley dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.42.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 25.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 13¾c; strict low ordinary and middling 14¾@15c; strict 15@15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn scarce at 61c. Oats scarce and firm at 52c. Bacon firm at 5½, 6¾@6¾c. Lard active at 8¾@9¾c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed 46¾c; yellow 47c; old dull; Oats dull; mixed western 46@47c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western packed in good demand at 25@30c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky in good demand at 90¾@96c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 25th.—Wheat—Demand firm and market firm; No. 2 White Wabash $1 45; No. 1 white Michigan $1 51a1 52; amber Michigan, cash, $1 48¾; seller December $1 48¾@1 49¾. Corn firm; high mixed, cash, seller December 49c; seller January 51a51½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 41c; No. 2 cash 35c; seller December 40c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Dry goods commission houses continue quiet, but the jobbing branches are more active. The market for cotton goods is quiet, but steady. Cotton flannels are in fair request. Woolens are more active, and woolen goods in request. Blankets are improving, and rule steady. Prints are fairly active *Daily Bulletin* says: A large offering of woolen and knit goods was made at auction to-day, and realized fair prices.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—Cotton dull at 14¾c. Flour quiet and firm at $6 75a7. Wheat firm at $1 40a1 43. Corn easier at 41a42c. Rye steady at 75@85c. Oats and Barley quiet and unchanged. Eggs easier at 27c. Pork firm at $18a18 50. Lard firm; steam 7¾ at 7¾c; kettle 7¾@8c. Bulk meats in shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9¾a9¾c; clear 7¾c. Hogs firm at $4 90a4 95. Whisky lowering up; sales at $87@88c, chiefly at 88c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Wool firm and higher, with an improved demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above, 48@50c; extra, 45@48c; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 42@43c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 40@43c; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 42@43c; combing, washed, 45@50c; combing, unwashed, 36@40c; Canada combing, 60c; fine, unwashed, 36@38c; coarse medium, washed, 43@45c; unwashed, 40@50c; extra and fine merino, pulled, 36@40; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 35@40c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Cotton in good demand at 15¾c. Flour—More doing and higher Super Western and State $5 90@6 00; fancy do $6 10@7 00; white wheat extra $7 50; St. Louis $6 90 @8 75; Extra Ohio $6 40. Wheat 1 2c higher at 92@93c. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Spring $1 45a1 46; Iowa Spring $1 46a1 47; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 48a1 49; No. 1 Do $1 55. Corn firm; 1c higher at 72@73c. Barley firmer at $1 75a1 76. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; western mixed 48@48½; mixed afloat 49½@52c; mixed afloat store 67¾a 71c; high dried 60@66c. Oats firmer; western 37½a38c; state 35a36c; white western 40a45c. Eggs firm at 28a29c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@22c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 9c; refined 13c. Turpentine quiet at 40c. Provisions—Pork quiet and steady at $14 50. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; middles scarce; long clear 7¾c. Lard firmer at 7¾@8 16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 25.—Cattle—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,700 head. Supply for the week 3,050. Market slow and easy; buyers and sellers 1c to 2c apart, owners holding at strong last week's rates, and buyers hanging off for a decline. There is not sufficient trade to establish quotable prices. Sale of 67 Illinois steers averaging 1206@1340 lbs at $4 02c @ 50 8¾c; 16 Ohio steers averaging 1412 lbs, at $5 75; 50 Illinois fed Texas steers, averaging 1235a1332 lbs, at $4.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,200; total for the week, 4,600. Market active under light receipts at last week's prices. Nearly all the offerings were disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 4,200; total for the week, 20,300, against 16,200 at the same time last week. Market active at $5 85a6 for Yorkers averaging 190@200 lbs. $4 10a4 25 for heavy hogs averaging 250@350 lbs.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 25, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand active and prices advanced.

WHEAT—Demand active and prices advanced; irregular No. 1 spring $1 10¾; No. 2 99¼c, cash; $1 08¾ seller December; $1 09 seller January; $1 08 seller February; No. 3, 99@$1 01; rejected 95c.

CORN—Demand fair and market advanced; No 2 mixed, 34¾c, cash; 41¾c seller December; 42½c seller March; rejected 40c.

OATS—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 32¾c, cash or sellers December 32½c, 33c seller January.

RYE ACTIVE and prices advanced; No. 1, 66c.

BARLEY dull and nominal; fall No. 2, $1.30@$1.32; No. 3, 94@96c.

PROVISIONS active; Pork active at $12 87 spot; $12.75 January, $13.25 February. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 4¾c; short rib middles 6¾c, all boxed, seller December. Meats 10 to 15 days in salt blighr.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at 3¾c for heavy.

WHISKY—steady at 89¾.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Cuba.....	November 26.....	Liverpool.
Wisconsin.....	November 26.....	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania.....	November 26.....	Glasgow.
Silesia.....	November 27.....	Hamburg
Peruvian.....	November 29.....	France.
Aragon.....	November 29.....	Bristol.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 25, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

River nine feet, and rising. Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati at 3 P. M. Snowing.

Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 25, 1873

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

River about twenty-three feet, and rising. Snowing. Thermometer 36.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, November 25, 1873.

River nine feet and rising one foot per hour since dark.

or Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E Bennett.....	Carmack.....	Geneva.
Elizabeth.....	Houghton.....	Enzabeth.
Hector.....	H. H. Arms.....	Geneva.
Shippers' Own..	Ryman.....	Brownsville.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....	Carmack.....	Geneva.
Geneva.....	Phillips.....	Geneva.
West Virginia..	Donaldson.....	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks..	Darlington.....	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA—11 feet and rising.

COALBOATMEN will not make a movement until the water begins to fall.

GUYANDOTTE—Fall to 2 feet 6 inches.

SEVENTEEN feet of water reported at Lock No. 4. Look out for a flood.

The marks last evening indicated eleven feet and rising. The weather continues wet and disagreeable. We had rain and snow—and almost every variety of weather, in fact.

THE Monongahela is in fine boating order from the head waters to the mouth.

The Steamer Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, left for Zanesville with a fair trip.

THE powerful tow-boat Comet, Captain McClintock, is loading for St. Louis, and will be the first boat out.

CAPT. RYMAN'S new and handsome Steamer "Shippers' Own," has arrived from Brownsville, and is now moored at the foot of Wood street. She is a neat and substantial affair, and is admirably adapted for the trade she is intended for. Capt. Ryman and all concerned in her construction deserves credit.

THE Steamer Hiram Wood was sold on the 20th by the United States Marshal as she lies at Yankton, to Captain Grant Marsh for $300. She will be raised and converted into a ferryboat. Marsh wishes to emulate Captain Sousley.

WILLIAM Smith, the well-known submarine diver, was taken by Captain Wolf to the St. Mary's Hospital, at Evansville. Mr. Smith has been suffering from several severe attacks of chills lately, and is now lying in a precarious condition.

THE Commonwealth was attached by the Sectional Dock Company, at St. Louis, Monday last for a bill of repair, amounting to $91,200. She was towed into dock, and the job done for $14,000, and refuses to pay more. The boat will be bonded out.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the new tow-boat by Robert Lusk and Emery Adkins, from Captain C. G. Pearce by Theodore Cook, Jr. The third of the series of four barges being built by Captain C. G Pearce will be launched this week.

ON the down trip of the Tom Jasper an altercation occurred between the mesmerist and cook of that steamer, which resulted in the stabbing of the latter in the throat, arm, and back. The wounded man was taken to the hospital in New Orleans, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. His assailant was arrested and turned over to the Vicksburg authorities.

The Vicksburg *Herald* gives this on dit: "That the Neal Bros. are about to sell one-half of the Indiana to A. S. Oglesby, at the rate of $1,000 per foot, whole boat. Mr. Oglesby is well known as the clerk of the Rush, Olive Branch and Oregon packets, is now gone by, and in case the Indiana is sold will assume the clerkship of that boat. The Indiana is now lying at New Orleans."

THE St. Luke knocked a hole in her hull going up Red River, but did not damage much freight.

THE Nellie Peck reached Sioux City in the afternoon of the 19th. The Durfee left Yankton 19th for Sioux City.

CAPT. ROBERT GOOD, formerly steamboat hull inspector at Memphis, is now running "trips" on the steamer G. W. Cheek.

Two hundred and ninety-five bales of cotton, consumed by fire on the barge Belle of Alton, were insured in Memphis for $22,500.

IN 1843 the Mississippi closed at Keokuk on the night of November 19, to open no more until the 10th of the subsequent April.

The St. Louis Sectional Dock Company publish a card announcing the election of Lewis Glenn, president, and Wm. Thomas secretary and treasurer.

The steamer Jomata, Capt Breman, takes her departure on Thursday for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

CAPT PINK VARDER has saved eight hundred barrels of apples from the produce boat sunk on the falls, and expected to raise the boat Saturday night.

SHIPPERS in the bends above Vicksburg are notified that hereafter, instead of $1 50, the rate on cotton will be $1 per bale. This is the result of competition.

The steamer Granite State, Capt. Rerr, will arrive on Thursday, and take her departure for Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

The Imperial and barges took refuge from the ice in Quincy Bay Thursday. Quincy is now as high as the Keokuk packets run. The floating ice above there is very heavy.

Navigation on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers closed last Sunday, three days earlier than in 1872. A number of boats have been caught at Marquette and will have to winter there.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* was the lucky holder of the ticket that drew the capital prize at the late Jackson fair—$4,000 in gold. We will wager that somebody's head in that office ached the next day.

THE Hallie, Clarksville and Fort Gibson are running from the mouth of the Arkansas and Little Rock, one carrying cotton out at $5 50 per bale. At last accounts there was thirty inches of water in the channel.

CINCINNATI.—The Eureka was taken possession of by the United States Marshal Saturday at the instance of several creditors. She was announced for New Orleans, but reshipped her freight on the John Means.

The formation of a new steamboat line to New Orleans, in progress at St. Louis, is nearly completed, and will embrace most of the large steamers which have heretofore been and are now in the New Orleans trade.

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MEMPHIS.—The *Avalanche* says: Symptoms indicate a lively and active warfare in the river trade between this city and Friar's Point. The other day when steamer St. Francis started, she gave out that cotton would be brought there at 75 cents per bale. Saturday the Pat Cleburne, now in the Arkansas trade, issued her bulletin, offering to carry the stapie at 50 cents per bale. The war is evidently destined to be short and decisive.

The veteran Capt. Ward says that it was 1842-3 that was the long winter on the Upper Mississippi, and that 1843-4 was an open winter. Capt. Henry Carson was pilot of the steam r La Salle, which froze up at Warsaw, Illinois, November 15, 1843. Dickerson commanded the boat. He built the La Salle and the Princeton at Cuba, on the Illinois river. On April 15, 1843, the Amaranth went into Galena from St. Louis. Her wheels were badly broken by the ice.

THE Evansville *Journal* of Saturday, says: An old scissors grinder, named Gessein, took deck passage, Thursday morning, on board the Cricket, step, at Mound City. Yesterday morning, when a short distance below Shawneetown, just after having finished grinding some knives for the cook in return for breakfast, he remarked that he was tired of living such a life—that his wife had recently died of yellow fever at Memphis, and immediately threw his carpet sack overboard, and then, with his outfit, threw himself into the river, and before help could reach him he disappeared beneath the waves.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Sunday Democrat* on the situation: River here about stationary. Upper Ohio yet rises, and that stream has a good prospect for water. The Upper Mississippi is also in fair condition, all except the lower rapids, which boats can't get over. Weather mild and quiet, generally, with a good deal of rain. Business was good in shipments yesterday, and the whole of last week, with tonnage always in excess. The large coal company will not object to an advance in rates to New Orleans to-day or to-morrow, and this manner of mind is reflected in the desires of the three steamboat lines—shortly to be four. A rise is expected from yesterday's rains, which spread over a large area. Erie No. 10 has laid up at New Orleans. H. C. Hanrick, J. P. Ott & Co., and W. H. Co., recently transferred to captain Burdean, the agent in New Orleans; "Prospect of ice, We do not care for up freights, except our imported freights."

COAL.
Anthracite Coal
The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates. Coming is now as high as ever. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, o posite Stevenson street, Pittsburgh, or No. 73 Anderson street, No. 5 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money by so doing, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.
Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddockfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

$87,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana North and South Railway Co.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 24, at 7½ o'clock, will be Sold, on Second Floor of M'Elwaine's Auction Room, 106 Smithfield street, the following $7 First Mortgage (7 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the Indiana North and South Railway Company, each being for the sum of One Thousand Dollars:
Bonds Nos. 6 to 47, inclusive.....$42,000.
Bonds Nos. 51 to 80, inclusive.....30,000.
Bonds Nos. 128 to 129, inclusive.....2,000.
Bonds Nos. 145 to 150, inclusive.....6,000.
Bonds Nos. 333 to 339, inclusive.....7,000.
The following unpaid Coupons are attached to and will be sold with the bonds, as enumerated, viz: Nos. 6 to 47, and Nos. 51 to 80, inclusive, have 4 coupons of $35 each, from October 1st, 1874, to date, making $140 per Bond. Nos. 128 and 129, and Nos. 145 to 150, and Nos 333 to 339, inclusive, have 2 coupons of $35 each, from October 1st, 1872, to date, making $70 per Bond.
A. M'ILWAINE,
M7T AUCTIONEER.

FARM FOR SALE
By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court, the Lands of THOMAS STEWART, deceased, situate in Fin tay Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., will be offered at Public Auction, on the Premises, on
November 26, 1873, at 1 O'Clock P. M.
The Tract consists of 104 ACRES OF GOOD LAND on which is erected a two-story Brick House, large Frame Barn, Frame Stable and other Outbuildings.
About 20 Acres of the Farm is underlaid with a good vein of Bituminous Coal. The Farm is in a good neighborhood, on Potato Garden Run, within two miles of Ulsten and seven miles north of the Fanzanda Railroad, convenient to Churches and Schools. There is also a good Orchard on the Farm of all kinds of fruit.
The Farm is well Timbered, and there is Water in every field.
For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, near Candor, Candor Postoffice, Pa.
JESSE SCOTT, Trustee.

Cornelius, Bros. & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Pianos and Organs,
131 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of CALEB RUSSELL late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, will make known the same without delay to WM. E. RUSSELL and JAS. M. MCFADDEN, Administrators, Moon Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.; or to THOMAS McFADDEN, JR., No. 41 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. W

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SISTERSVILLE WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer their Factory, now daily running in complete order, nearly new, at Private Sale. Persons wishing to engage in business, will seldom ever meet with so desirable an opportunity. Cause: heirs of one of the principal stockholders, deceased, desirous of realizing.
Call or address soon, H. A. BLAUK, Superintendent, Sistersville, Tyler county, W. Va. S W M Co.
P. W. STOCKING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.
THE OLD AND RELIABLE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.
Cash Assets over Four Millions of Dollars
The following gentlemen, managing its affairs are well known not only in Philadelphia but throughout the entire State, as men of undoubted integrity and Business capacity.
President, GEORGE W. HILL.
Vice President, GEORGE NUGENT.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOHN S. WILSON.
TRUSTEES.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Penn. R. R. Co.
Hon. Jas. Pollock, Ex. Governor Pennsylvania, Director U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Alex. Whilldin, Merchant, Front street, Philadelphia.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia.
Jas. L. Claghorn, President National Bank, Philadelphia.
Albert C. Roberts, Grocer, Vine street, Philadelphia.
L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, Front street, Philadelphia.
Hon. Alex. C. Cattell, U. S. Fiscal Agent to Europe.
Jno. Wanamaker, Merchant, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Philip B. Mingle, Merchant, Market street, Philadelphia.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, Market street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
General Agent for Western Pennsylvania,
Office, No 96 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.
Where Policies of Insurance will be issued on all desirable plans.
P. S.—Agents wanted for all towns and villages not already occupied in Western Pennsylvania. Liberal arrangements made. Call or address,
S. W. SPENCER, General Agent,
MWF No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL - - $100,000.
Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.
R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
E. KRIEG, Secret

CITY MATTERS.

A Business Hint.

Mr. Bonner, of the *Ledger*, understands business. He does not permit his paper to be forgotten because "hard times" are at hand, but advertises more vigorously than ever. His course furnishes a hint to duller men who fail to comprehend that the very time when their business most needs the aid of advertising is when it has to contend with the results of a panic like that of last September.

Thanksgiving at the Jail.

Preparations are being made by Rev. J. J. Dermitt, chaplain of the jail, for giving the prisoners in that institution a good dinner on to-morrow, Thanksgiving day, and contributions are asked in that behalf. Supplies may be left at the jewelry store of Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue. Music will be provided for the occasion, speeches will be delivered, and a good time may be expected.

Review of the Fire Department.

OFFICE OF FIRE COMMISSION,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH,
November 25, 1873.

Members of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to assemble at Municipal Hall on Thursday afternoon, November 27th, at three o'clock, to witness the review of the Fire Department by the Commission. GEORGE W. WILSON,
President Fire Commission.

Shocking Accident.

A shocking accident occurred about eight o'clock yesterday morning, resulting in the almost instant death of a man named John Michael. Deceased was driving a team attached to a wagon loaded with lumber, and when crossing the ugly gutter on Fifth Avenue at High street, he was jolted off the load. The unfortunate man fell between the wheels, and the hind one ran over his neck. He died almost instantly. Deceased was a married man, fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and children. He resided at Butler and Fortieth street.

Republican Suggestive Meetings.

The following candidates are named for the Republican nomination for officers in the Eleventh ward. The primary election will be held on Saturday next: For Select Council, Wm. C. McCarthy; Common Council, Charles Meyran, Henry Mackmeister, R. D. Thompson; School Directors, Robert A. Reed, Samuel W. Hill, Jacob F. Slagle, T. B. Cook; Assessor, Robert King; Judge of Elections, Wm. H. Hays; Receiving Inspector, Thomas H. Hunter, John J. Ballard; Return Inspector, David B. Warden.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-eighth ward the following names were suggested for nomination at the ensuing primary meeting: Select Councils, George Duncan, Theo. Kestner; Common Councils, D. J. L. Thomas, B. H. Lee; Judge of Elections, Wm. Barr; Inspector, E. Jackson; Return Inspector, D. Vanemon, Mark Sterling; School Director, John Adams, A. C. Dalzell; Assessor, Job Wareham; Constable, Harry Moore.

The City Controller and the Water Bonds

The action of City Controller McGowan in the matter of the issue and handling of the water bonds having been commented upon by newspapers, we may give for public information the substance of the ordinance relating thereto. The ordinance of March 31st, 1873, to which Mr. McCarthy objected, declares that all bonds shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller, and sealed with the corporate seal of the Mayor; that the bonds shall be sold *under the direction* of the said Commissioners, who shall report all sales so made, to the Controller within ten days after the same shall have been made, and within the same time they shall pay over to the City Treasurer the amount received therefor, and by the Treasurer to be placed to the credit of the Water Extension fund.

The Controller shall take receipts from the said Commission for all bonds delivered to them for sale, and shall keep a record of the same.

It will be seen that the Controller is ordered to respect and comply with the requisition of the Commission for bonds, and it will be noticed that under the ordinance there is no *definite* requirement by the Controller of receipts money, neither the Controller or Treasurer can know when the bonds are negotiated.

Off for Liberia.

Mr. John W. Good and family left Philadelphia on Saturday to take passage for Liberia, in West Africa, on the Jasper, to sail from New York this week. Mr. Good went to Liberia in 1857 originally, and now returns in charge of the new steam coffee-hulling machine, invented by Messrs. Morris & Woodruff, of this city. The Government of Liberia has offered a reward of five dollars for every thousand coffee trees planted, and a remarkable spirit of emulation has been awakened in all parts of the young African Republic. Five acres planted in young coffee trees would yield one thousand dollars per annum, and the government offers twenty-five acres to every emigrant family. One hundred and thirty freedmen from Georgia are expected to go out in the same vessel to settle at Brewerville, founded by the generous bequest of the late Jacob Brewer, of Pittsburg. Thousands of freedmen have applied for passage to Liberia, and as soon as the gold region beyond the present boundary of Liberia is reached, there will be probably a rush to Western Africa similar to that which peopled the gold regions of California and Australia. Wild coffee, sugar, cotton, and palm oil now obtainable, and gold in large quantities in prospect, there seems to be a bright future for Liberia.

Allegheny School Councils.

A special meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City was held last evening, the purpose being to consider the place of election in the Tenth Ward. It was only in Select Council that a quorum was obtained.

A remonstrance from Mr. Burgess, to whose office the polls were removed, was presented, and on motion the action of the Common Council, at last, in making the change was non-concurred in.

The ordinance for the opening of Preble Avenue was laid over.

The ordinance for the opening of Pine street was taken up and passed finally.

The report of the viewers on the opening of Kerr street was taken up. Mr. Sweeny presented a remonstrance against the confirmation of the report, and both report and remonstrance were finally referred back to the viewers.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Business from Common Council was then taken up. The resolution which passed Common Council relative to the altering of the Fourth Ward engine house was discussed, but no action taken thereon.

They concurred with Common Council in their action on the reports of the committees on gas, printing, and wooden buildings, and in the matter of giving Richard Davis permission to build a frame stable on Ridge street, which was laid over until the next meeting of Councils.

Mr. Moul called up a resolution for the payment of $912 to the contractor who built the Ohio street sewer, being a deficiency in the estimate of the City Engineer. Also, a resolution authorizing the reduction of fifty per cent. on the assessments of the South Side along a portion of the sewer on account of the smallness of the lots. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution in reference to assessing persons benefitted by the condemnation of plank roads, for the payment of damages awarded to said road companies, was referred to the same committee, after which, this branch adjourned.

Miss Dickinson's Lecture.

Several accidents occurred yesterday, causing more or less sorrow, disaster and disappointment. Among those which took place was the breaking down, at Soho, of the carriage in which Miss Anna E. Dickinson was riding last evening to Library Hall, and prevented her from making her appearance till twenty minutes past eight o'clock, at which time Captain W. P. Herbert, chairman of the Library Association Lecture Committee, stepped forward on the stage and announced that the fair lecturer had arrived safely and would appear in a few minutes. The Captain had scarcely disappeared from the foot lights till he returned accompanied by Miss Dickinson, whom he introduced gracefully to the large and respectable assembly that had waited patiently during all the time she was struggling amid the misfortunes incident to a disabled vehicle. Miss Dickinson then advanced with short steps and quick gait to the reading-desk and made a short apology for her late appearance. Without announcing her subject she launched at once into the Spanish imbroglio, and said it was remarkable that those who clamored the loudest in the cars and on the streets "On to Cuba," were the very persons who did not wish to enlist nor do the fighting. She then informed the audience that a short time since she burned the notes of the lecture she had been delivering, and as she had not become familiar with it what she was then speaking was entirely fresh and new! We are sorry to say, however, that we did not enjoy the soothingly exhilirating effects of its freshness, because the articulation was so indistinct we could not hear the one half of what she said, although we sat quite close to the stage. We do wish that, "for their own sake" as well as the sake of their hearers, public lecturers and speakers would cultivate the art of speaking. The lecture may have been a good—an excellent one—for aught we know, but we confess that, beyond an allusion to Spain and Mexico, and the occasional reference to America and American citizens, we could not understand what she said. Moral: Never burn your notes till you are familiar with your piece.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty will give recitations before the Library Association and the general public on Tuesday evening of next week.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear at this theatre again, this evening, in the beautiful play of the "Sea of Ice."

Academy of Music.

Maffitt & Bartholomew, with their excellent combination, will produce the pantomime of "Flick and Flock" at the Academy of Music, this evening. It is one of the funniest thing extant.

Trimble's Varieties.

Two performances will be given at Trimble's, to-day, Matinee and evening.

Monroeville lays claim to 220 new buildings and one of the finest woolen mills in the State as its growth during the past season.

BLACKMORE'S CREDITORS.

Proposition for Extension Presented and Accepted.

The following circular addressed to the creditors by the counsel of the debtors, yesterday resulted in a meeting at the office of Charles W. Robb, Esq., No. 91 Diamond street:

WHEREAS, James Blackmore, Thomas Blackmore and William Nelson, as partners under the name and style of Blackmore & Nelson, William Nelson, Thomas J. Blackmore and Christopher L. Graff, have become embarrassed financially, and are at present unable to meet their obligations; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that it would be for the best interests of the said parties and their creditors, that the estates of said parties should not in the present depressed condition of affairs be forced to sale, and,

WHEREAS, with a view to obtaining indulgence from the creditors of said parties towards them, Mrs. M. S. Blackmore, wife of said Thos. J. Blackmore, has consented that her estate shall form a part of the general fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness of said parties, so far as her said husband is liable therefor, in the terms and conditions already hereinafter mentioned. Now the said James Blackmore, Blackmore and Nelson, William Nelson, T. J. Blackmore, and Margaret S. his wife, and C. L. Graff do make the following proposition to our creditors to wit:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

First. That the said parties of the first part will, as soon hereafter as required, make and convey by good and sufficient conveyance to Messrs. J. H. Hopkins, N. J. Bigley and W. H. Everson, Trustees who have been selected by the creditors, all their real estate of every kind, character and description whatever, and all their personal estate and effects, except household furniture and wearing apparel, to be controlled, used and disposed of by the said Trustees in such manner as shall best subserve the mutual interests as well of the creditors, as of themselves.

Second.—That the order in which the real estate so conveyed shall be disposed of by the said Trustees, shall be in the order of the liability of the undersigned, said parties of the first part, to wit:

First—The real estate of James Blackmore and William Nelson, comprising the firm of Blackmore & Nelson; Second, the real estate of James Blackmore and William Nelson individually; Third, the real estate of Thomas J. Blackmore; Fourth, the real estate of Christopher L. Wolf, and fifth, the real estate of Mrs. Margaret S. Blackmore.

Third—The real estate of the said Blackmore & Nelson, so conveyed shall not be sold without their consent before the expiration of twelve months from the date hereof; that of Thomas J. Blackmore shall not be sold without his consent before the expiration of eighteen months from the date thereof; that of C. L. Graff shall not be sold without his consent before the expiration of eighteen months from the date hereof; and that of Mrs. Margaret S. Blackmore, shall not be sold without her consent before the expiration of twenty-four months from the date hereof. It is also understood and agreed that the indebtedness of the said parties of the first part is to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Fourth—The interest of Christopher L. Graff in the firms of Eve son, Graff & Macrum, Everson, Knapp & Co., and Brown & Co. is not embraced in this proposition, nor is it to be conveyed, as hereinbefore proposed, but it is to be pledged to the Trustees herein named, in a manner satisfactory to the Trustees, if necessary, eventually to be disposed of by the Trustees above named, in order to make good any deficiency occurring after the sale and disposition of all the other real and personal estate herein mentioned.

Fifth—This proposition, if accepted, to stay at once all legal proceedings against said parties.

Sixth—Said Trustees shall have power to make an allowance out of the rents and profits of their respective estates to C. L. Graff and T. J. Blackmore, and Mrs. Margaret S. Blackmore, for their family expenses, and said Trustees shall have authority to pay all the necessary expenses of carrying out the trust.

Seventh—The parties herein named to report to the Court of Common Pleas, as soon as practicable, a list of debts, of the property conveyed to them to secure the same, and at stated periods of three months to report to said court, the condition of the trust. The avails of property conveyed, by the trustees to be distributed under the direction of said Court, according to law.

This agreement not to be construed as a waiver by any creditor of any lien or priority that he now has by judgment, mortgage, or otherwise.

This agreement not to be binding until signed by all the known creditors of the several parties.

And we the undersigned creditors of the said parties agree to accept said proposition on the terms and conditions hereinto set forth.

We, the undersigned creditors named in the foregoing agreement, do hereby accept the trust herein imposed upon us.

Entertaining no doubt that we are now in a position to offer equal terms to the creditors of Blackmore & Nelson, James Blackmore, Wm. Nelson, T. J. Blackmore and C. L. Graff, as cannot fail to be acceptable to, and accepted by them, and we request their presence at a conference of the creditors, to be held at the office of Charles W. Robb, Esq., No. 91 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday morning next, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

The meeting was organized by the election of James M. Bailey, Chairman, and the appointment of Andrew Hunter, Secretary.

Mr. Robb, one of the Counsel of Mayor Blackmore then stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of a proposition from the creditors of the parties aforesaid, for the liquidation of the indebtedness against them.

Mr. Robb then read the proposition as drawn up by the debtors, but it gave rise to an inconsiderable amount of discussion, and was amended in very many particulars before it was deemed acceptable. It was finally adopted, the disposition generally being to give the Mayor the time asked for. The article of agreement will be found above.

TRUSTEES CHOSEN.

Mr. E. P. Jones moved that the number of trustees be fixed at three. Agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Jones Chairman, a committee of five was appointed to select trustees. This committee consisted of John G. MacConnell, Esq., Mr. Groetzinger, Mr. Slagle, Mr. S. H. Hartman and Mr. Jones. The committee returned, and after a short absence reported the choice of the following gentlemen as trustees: Messrs. J. H. Hopkins, N.J. Bigley and W. H. Everson.

The names of the Trustees were inserted in the article of agreement and the paper left at the office of Mr. Robb, where the creditors of the parties mentioned may call and sign it. The agreement is as follows:

MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.

A Large Meeting and Some Important Business Transacted.

The Coal Exchange met yesterday at 11 o'clock at their Rooms on the corner of Market and Water streets, there being a large attendance of the members, owing to the fact that yesterday was the day on which the reduction was to take place in the price of digging coal.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Jno. F. Dravo, Mr. J. K. Kennedy was called to the chair, and Mr. Addison Lysle acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

The Committee on Surveys which was appointed at last meeting to consult with Councils to have a survey made of the Monongahela river from the Birmingham Suspension Bridge to Lock No. 1, were unable as yet to make a report. The Committee was continued.

REPORT OF POOLS.

Mr. Lysle stated that the miners at his works went out yesterday on a strike, and that to-day they were willing to go to work but that he would not leave them.

Mr. Rischer stated that his men were still out of work, and had not as yet accepted the reduction.

Mr. Kenney reported that his miners were still out and their works were shut up, and would remain so until the miners accepted the reduction.

Mr. Gilmore reported that a meeting was held a few days ago by a number of the employers from Pool No. 3, and resolved that several of the works were running at the old price, but this morning learned that they were all stopped.

Mr. Schoonmaker reported that Mr. Brown's works in Pool No. 3, had stopped work, and would not start again except at the reduced price.

On motion of Colonel Schoonmaker,

Resolved, That we reaffirm the motion of Nov. 11, '73, to adhere to the same, that of mining coal and all outside labor to be reduced 12½ per cent. on and after Nov. 25th.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion the Coal Exchange adjourned.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Its Effects in Other Cities.

We have almost recovered from the nearly helpless condition in which we were left on Thursday last, by the voluntary desertion of all the men employed in the composition room. In a few days, when the compositors have made themselves familiar with the details of the office, the COMMERCIAL will appear as full and as perfect in every department as usual. The men now at work are fully as skillful and competent as those who abandoned their places last week; and when they get the "run of the office," everything will go on smoothly. It must be apparent now, to those who precipitated the strike, that they did a thing injurious to themselves, as well as unjust and tyrannical towards their late employers. But the people here understand the question fully, and we do not propose to discuss it further. To show how the matter is viewed abroad, we quote the following from the Cleveland *Leader*:

The fault we have to find with the newspaper publishers of Pittsburgh is their lack of firmness at the outset. Waiving the question as to wages, the rule of the Typographical Union that all the publishers in the city should be made to suffer for the action of one, was outrageous, and should not for a moment have been submitted to. The publishers should have foreseen that their yielding to the first strike on this ground would make the strikers more exacting and insolent in their demands. For the men who have thrown themselves out of work at a time when they most need employment there can be no sympathy. Their action is defensible on no ground whatever. The argument in favor of their Union organizations is that "In Union is Strength." In the Pittsburgh case, as in many others, they went farther and adopted the doctrine of all tyrannies, that "Might makes Right." The roving, irresponsible members of the Union, to whom most of the injudicious action of such organizations is attributable, do not suffer, for they wander off to other places, and get employment enough to supply their wants. The steady men, who settle down in a place and have families to maintain, knew what risks they were running when they connected themselves with the Union and placed their independence in the hands of others, many of whom have no such incentives to careful considerate action as they have themselves. The result of the Pittsburgh strike will we have no doubt, end as a movement so commenced should end, in the breaking up of the Pittsburgh Typographical Union.

On the same subject, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* remarks:

The victory of the Pittsburgh publishers is complete. In the first encounter with the Printers' Union, they were worsted, and we tendered them "our profound pity." To-day they send us the welcome reply, "Good *Bulletin*, we no longer need your pity." The "intolerable tyranny" of the Trades-Union has overreached itself, and the attempt to coerce the newspaper publishers of Pittsburgh, because one office had freed itself from the "Union," was the feather that broke the camel's back, and to-day every newspaper in Pittsburgh controls its own business, and not a "Union" printer is at a newspaper "case in the Iron City. To-day, our enterprising little neighbor, the *Evening Herald*, throws off the yoke, and takes command of its own office. Its proprietors are live business men, who have showed, before now, what energy and enterprise can do. One of the latest on the list of Philadelphia papers the *Evening Herald*, under its new management, has achieved great success, and now leads the older papers in taking up the example of Pittsburgh, of the *Age*, and of the *Evening Bulletin*. Who comes next?

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, after stating the positions and proceedings of the printers and publishers of this city in the strike, makes the following comments:

The gross injustice of such a proceeding is so apparent that it needless to discuss it. The temporary embarrassment it produced was overcome by editors, publishers and reporters taking off their coats and going back to their first love. Most of the "practical men," or journalists of the country, began their experience with the case, and are therefore competent, in an emergency like this, to bridge over the difficulty by doing the typesetting themselves. So it occurred that the regular issue of the papers was preserved. In the meantime arrangements were effected for supplying all the vacated places, and now, it is announced, "all the Pittsburgh newspaper offices are run outside of the Union."

This the only effect of this tyrannical action of the Union printers of Pittsburgh is retributive; it brings disaster to the foolish men who engaged in it. Foolish is most to mild a term to characterize such action. At a time when hundreds of their craft in all the large cities are out of employment; from the enforced curtailment of the book and job offices; when the sensible men of almost every other branch of business were taking in the situation as sensible men, and agreeing to compromise terms with their employers; they, who of all trades should be able to give intelligent consideration and ability to the matter at issue, have set the example of deliberately cutting their own throats, under the delusion that they were masters of the situation.

We hope the members of the craft, and the working men throughout the country, will accept the result of this action of the Pittsburgh printers as a wholesome lesson, and if they should ever be tempted to yield obedience to the unprincipled dogma that employers have no rights which workmen are bound to respect, the thought of such proposition may intervene to prevent them from incurring the penalties of such rash and inexcusable folly.

THE WATER COMMISSION BONDS

The Exact Condition of the Account Between the Secretary of the Commission and the Nation Trust Company.

There were no new developments yesterday growing out of the complications between the Water Commission and the Nation Trust Company, which are deemed prudent for publication. The investigation still progresses, so far as the attorneys in the case are concerned; but the Finance Committee has not yet entered upon the work assigned to them by Councils. It is believed, on all hands, that the investigation will be thorough; and the public cannot form proper judgment until the facts shall have been fully developed.

The exact indebtedness of the Nation Trust Company, to John Ross, Secretary of the Water Commission, for the proceeds of street and water rents, is $531,622 72, of this amount $57,272 77 is for proceeds of street bonds, and the balance $494,249 88, the proceeds of water bonds. The account with the Nation Trust Company commenced even on the 1st of May, when there was not the slightest suspicion of anything being wrong with it, or of its perfect solvency. During that time about $80,000 were deposited, paid out, and the account finalized from bonds, which were turned over to the city. When the panic began, there were approximately $100,000 in bank belonging to the city. This was suffered to remain, evidently for the purpose of keeping the bank.

When the Cashier of the Nation Trust Company absconded, his books were found in a state of utter confusion. It was impossible for the directors to ascertain the condition of the bank. The account with Mr. Ross, instead of showing a balance in his favor of $531,622 72, as it should have done, only showed $223,000. Mr. Ross's bank book, however, shows the state of his account. In addition to this, evidence could be had to show that on the 2d and 3d of May, Mr. Ross, as this fact is susceptible of proof. They consisted, moreover, of eastern checks having been purchased by the Cashier, and also showing them to have passed through the bank. These facts, it is claimed, fix the liability of the bank to the city.

HILAND AVENUE IMPROVEMENT

The Concrete or Vulcanized Pavement to be Tested.

The Hiland Avenue Commissioners, having rejected all proposals for pavement before them, have advertised for additional proposals, to be made by the tenth of December next. It is understood that the Commissioners are opposed to any wooden apvement, and that either a granite block or vulcanized concrete pavement will be adopted. The work is not to be begun until next spring, ample time remains for careful investigation and deliberate action. In the meantime, the roadway will be completely settled, after the laying of water mains, etc. The grading will be finished, and all uneven places levelled immediately. The road bed is also to be rolled during the present month by a thirty-ton steam roller, owned by the Messrs. Hastings. Should this make grading, curbing and masonry of the avenue, which will make the earth foundation as hard and solid as it can be made. It will also make it a fair macadam road, which may be travelled over during the winter and spring months. The foundation of broken stone will, when laid down, be also rolled in a similar way, and it is believed that a good foundation will thus be obtained for whatever kind of pavement the Commissioners may conclude to have laid. It is supposed to have been their intention to let pavement begun as early in the spring as the weather will allow, and it is thought that the work may be finished on or before the 1st of July next. This part of Hiland avenue extends from Penn avenue to the new water works, and will form a very important thoroughfare. The other portion, that is in course of opening between Penn and Fifth avenue, is also to be graded and paved during the next year. Commissioners for the improvement have already been elected, but nothing has yet been done in the way of grading. A bridge will be required at the point where the avenue intersects the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is understood that the railroad company will establish a station at or near this point.

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

The Amount Issued and Names of Streets.

The following is a list of bonds issued by the city under the Penn avenue act, compiled from the book of the city controller:

Penn Avenue, West End,	$ 71,000 00
" East End,	32,000 00
Frankstown Avenue,	60,000 00
Cedar street,	6,500 00
Taylor street,	12,500 00
Wineldidle street,	9,000 00
Elm street,	11,500 00
Ella street,	12,000 00
Main street, No. 1,	10,000 00
" No. 2,	1,000 00
Collins avenue,	20,000 00
Neville street,	35,000 00
Fifth avenue,	350,000 00
Shady Lane and Walnut street,	55,000 00
Second avenue,	20,000 00
Bedford avenue,	15,700 00
Wylie avenue,	51,800 00
Highland avenue,	100,000 00
Jane street,	57,000 00
Butler street,	65,000 00
Pearl street,	10,800 00
Forbes street,	29,100 00
Ellsworth ave,	100,000 00
Liberty ave,	5,000 00
Stanton ave,	100,000 00
Thirty-third street,	103,000 00
Carson, Main and Chestnut street,	4,500 00

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Review of the Fire Department.

It will be seen by the invitation from President Wilson, of the Fire Department, to the city councils, published elsewhere, that a grand review of the Department will be had on to-morrow, Thanksgiving day. The Department will assemble at half-past two o'clock, on Liberty street, right resting on Ninth street. Under command of Chief Engineer White and assistant Chief Engineer Hamill, by countermarch, the procession will move down Liberty street, thence to Market street, thence to Fifth avenue and Smithfield street to Liberty street again.

The Fire Commission will meet at their office at half past two o'clock, and then proceed to Liberty street, where the department will be reviewed. The Councils have been invited to assemble at Municipal Hall and view the procession as it passes. Preparation are being made by the members of the department for a fine turn out, and that the men and apparatus will make a fine show there can be no doubt.

Strength of Boilers.

The cylindrical or spherical boiler is, according to Prof. Fairbairn, an English engineer, the most eligible and strongest form in which iron plates can resist internal pressure. The deduction for loss of strength, on account of riveted joints and the position of the plates, he states to be about thirty per cent. for the double riveted joints, and forty-four per cent. for the single ones; the strengths—calling the plates 100—being in the ratio of 100, 70 and 56. The amount of 34,000 pounds to the square inch he found to be the ultimate strength of boilers having their joints crossed and soundly rivated. Flat surfaces, frequently essential, are not so objectionable with respect to strength as is sometimes supposed; when properly stayed, they have been found the strongest part of the construction. The experiments made by Prof. F., bearing on this point, he regards as quite conclusive.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SATURDAY next promises to be a lively day in the way of ward primary elections.

Now is the time for picking fall customers—they are just ripe and advertisers should be careful to secure a good crop.

CHILDREN are beginning to inquire which Sabbath School will have the largest Christmas tree. Some of them have been unable to attend since picnic days.

THE Allegheny Park Committee met last evening, but beyond the approval of a number of bills, no business of importance was transacted.

Property owners on Diamond, Liberty and Market streets have entered their formal protest before the Board of Viewers in the matter of the assessments for the sewers lately constructed below the Diamond Market.

GENERAL THOMAS A. ROSSER, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has resigned. The General acquired considerable fame in the rebellion as a southern cavalry commander. After the war he was for a time a prominent member of the engineer corps of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

THE postal regulations between Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as announced by Postmaster Taylor of the latter city, are as follows: Day letters and postal cards for Pittsburgh leave at 10.20 a.m., 2.50 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. They arrive in Allegheny at 11 in the morning and not at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE Special committee, long having in charge the question of the durability and practicability of wooden pavements, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and discussed the report proposed to be submitted to Councils. The committee will meet again on Friday next, when the City Engineer will present his report on the subject, as directed.

BETWEEN three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the Penn Cotton Mills, Allegheny, and the fire department was promptly on the ground. The fire occurred in the bottom room, but little damage was done. There was great excitement for a time at the mill, and some of the operatives jumped out of the windows.

OFFICER JOHN MAESSNER yesterday arrested a suspicious character on Liberty street, on whose person were found letters addressed to Richard White, from his sister at Maytown. White is supposed to be the name of the prisoner. A number of photographs were also found with him, also railroad tickets and a check tab with the name of George W. Stape. He was locked up for a hearing.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

How Secretary Chase Sought to Prevent the Renomination of Mr. Lincoln, and to Secure His Own.

Lincoln's Estimate of Chase—"He is the Most Madly Ambitious Man in this Country.

AS is well known, it was the ambition of Mr. Chase's life to become President of the United States. The following interesting chapter of the secret history of this ambition has just been made public:

THE CONTEST FOR LINCOLN'S RENOMINATION.

Mr. Salmon P. Chase was, perhaps, possessed of as mad an ambition as any public man in the history of our Republic. It is well known that he desired the Republican nomination for the Presidency at the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's first term of office.

I have recently learned from a gentleman, who was an actor in the scenes which I shall relate, some facts in connection with Mr. Chase's attempts to secure this nomination against Mr. Lincoln, which I believe, have never before been made public. The first State to hold a convention for the nominating year Mr. Lincoln's first administration was New Hampshire. Mr. Chase, conscious of the advantage of a start in the race, had taken pains to see to it that New Hampshire should speak early and right. He had packed the State. Special agents of the Treasury, with commissions from him in their pockets, might have been found on every railroad train in every stage, and in almost every hamlet of that State.

There were three Republicans who determined to defeat Mr. Chase's plans and to commit that State to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the second term. These three men kept their secret. They were successful in their convention, which met on the same day appointed with 600 delegates in attendance. One of the three conspirators was numbered among the delegates. The conspirators had got their delegates to denounce Mr. Lincoln knew nothing of it, nor did any of his intimate friends, save the three persons engaged in the scheme. It was arranged that the party to this plan who was delegate to the convention should, at the earliest possible moment after the convention opened, introduce a resolution commending the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and declaring that the hopes of the world's liberty depending upon his further continuance in office. This was done.

The mover, got notice, of the introduction of the resolution, that he would not then ask the votes of the assembly upon the sentiments therein expressed, but that he would, at an early convenient season, call the State convention to take definite action concerning them. The presiding officer was a Chase man, and secretly packed. Not a member of the convention, a considerable portion of whom were Treasury office holders, had been instructed in the interests of Chase. At the ending of the resolution there was a moment that was a stillness which was the quiet of bewilderment. Nearly two moments passed in silence, when perhaps a hundred members rose in confusion to their feet, and shouted with rapidly increasing enthusiasm

"Pass it! Pass it!"

The presiding officer was irresolute. The excitement and enthusiasm became more intense. Scores of voices called upon the President to put the question. He rapped with his gavel for silence, put the question, and he passed without a dissenting vote. The three quiet fellows had accomplished their work. They had had for their ally the enthusiasm of the people, the confidence of the general public in the integrity, honesty and faithfulness of Abraham Lincoln, and the unwillingness of the people, in that dread hour of their peril, to "swap horses while crossing the stream." A few days after this scene in this convention a letter appeared from Mr. Chase, in which he expressed the determination not to make a contest for the Presidential nomination. The letter bore a date four days perior to the day of the meeting of the New Hampshire convention. Here are the best of reasons for stating that that

LETTER WAS ANTE-DATED,

and that it was not written until the news from New Hampshire had been heard.

HOW MR. LINCOLN RECEIVED THE NEWS.

It was some days before Mr. Lincoln learned of this unadvised stratagy of his friends. When he did the following scene occurred. A number of pavement began as early in the spring as the weather will allow, and it is thought that the work may be finished on or before the 1st of July next. This part of Hiland avenue extends from Penn avenue to the new water works, and will form a very important thoroughfare. The other portion, that is in course of opening between Penn and Fifth avenue, is also to be graded and paved during the next year. Commissioners for the improvement have already been elected, but nothing has yet been done in the way of grading. A bridge will be required at the point where the avenue intersects the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is understood that the railroad company will establish a station at or near this point.

Well, what have you been doing up in New Hampshire? Why didn't you tell me what you were going to do? You might have stranded all my chances on the rock of ruin in one State. What should I have done if the State had been against me?"

The person interrogated replied: "If we had told you about it, you would not have permitted us to do it, and Chase had the whole State packed. We knew it. We did what we thought was right as your friend and as Republicans. Moreover, we knew that in that State you had a pretty good jury, and that if you could not make up your case for that jury your cause was lost." The clouds passed away from Lincoln's face. His rebuke was ended. And he laughingly said, "Well, I guess you are about right, but it was a dreadful risk to take."

LINCOLN'S ESTIMATE OF CHASE'S AMBITION.

The time soon came when it was possible for Mr. Lincoln to make Salmon P. Chase Chief Justice of the United States. He did it. It had not been done many days when this same friend, who was a party in the New Hampshire trickery, with some others, called upon him, and asked him why he had appointed Chase to that position, adding that his elevation to the Chief Justiceship would not satisfy his still unsated ambition.

Lincoln answered: "I have been expecting you fellows up here for some time. I knew what you would say, but I determined to do just what I have done. I knew these were my reasons for it. I knew that Mr. Chase originated the financial system under which we are working. He is the father of the greenback currency. His face is on it, and I knew that the greenback question would always be certain to receive fair consideration in the Supreme Court while Salmon P. Chase sat upon the Bench. He could not pronounce his own children illegitimate, and, so long as we had greenbacks, supplies for our soldiers were assured. I also knew that, if the question of slavery should come before the Supreme Court, the blackman would have a fair chance there, and I did think that when Mr. Chase was placed upon the bench he would have no further ambition for that which lay beyond. But I believe now that in this I was mistaken. Mr. Chase is the most madly ambitious man in this country."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A Serious objection cogently expressed.

[From the Penn Monthly for December.]

Before they have time to consider what they are doing, the people of this State are called upon to say yes or no to a Constitution which is intended to work an incalculable revolution in every relation which as citizens they bear to each other. An instrument completed on the 3d of November is to be accepted, if at all, on the 16th of December, and these dates are limits of the time given for the formation of an intelligent public opinion on the part of some hundreds of thousands of voters who, with a haste which in private business would be absolute recklessness, are to pass finally and for many purposes irrevocably upon a question of an importance nearer to their persons and their property than the sum of all the legislation since the foundation of the Commonwealth. The alternative is everything or nothing; not a section or proviso can be rejected; each useless, ill-digested, impossible, or pernicious enactment must, with the fundamental principles of republican government, the reasonable regulation of legislative functions and the necessary definition of judicial power, be alike beyond the reach of decision and statute, made the unchangable law of the land. To comprehend our responsibility and to fulfill it in the measure exacted from a reasonable being, the best of the time allotted must be given to an investigation of this new constitution; and to help those whom this may reach to come to what is entitled to be called a conclusion, I have some criticisms to make and one suggestion to offer. The commendable points of the proposed constitution are, in brief, abolition of fees hitherto allowed many State and county ministerial officers, and a substitution therefore of fixed salaries; a repeal of the registry law; some slight changes for the better in method of election and an empowering of the Courts of Common Pleas to appoint supervisors thereof, lengthening of certain official, noticeably, judicial terms; several improvements in the process of legislation adopted to prevent bills from being illegitimately passed, some local amendments in the way of abolishing registers' courts and aldermen in Philadelphia; ameliorations in the jurisdiction and proceedure of certain constitutional courts, for example, reducing the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; the provision of but one prothonotary for all the courts of Philadelphia and a simplification of equity jurisdiction. As to more than one of these provisions it must be said, however, that they are subjects more proper to legislative control. To all this may be added trifling concessions to the whims of the educated politician, in the shape of a restricted vote for judges of the Supreme Court and in some other cases, and in a cumulative vote for directors of corporations. On the other part, to put it as few words as possible a description of this elaboration of honest prejudice, superficial knowledge and vulgar audacity, we have an instrument calling itself a constitution, and which, if received at all, the people must and will receive as such, governed by its own language on a condition of universal immorality—such a condition that if it in fact existed would be capable of alleviation only through measures of most radical form, going to the very heart of the methods by which our governments formed and maintained, to be arrived at by the light of the highest political culture. Snatching from the Legislature its most ordinary functions, because too corrupt and incapable to be trusted with powers which in a normal State it, the latter, must exercise on the public behalf, this constitution, rivaling the minuteness of the by-laws of a club, proceeds to enact a code of such a kind that it from its very nature will call for constant change and hourly adaptation to altering circumstances; which undertakes to regulate the freight charges of a transportation company, prohibits free passes and leases of competing lines, and forbids the Legislature to make a law by which these carrier companies may derive any benefit unless they shall give up all their contract rights and submit themselves to that same body which the document has just implicitly stigmatized as unworthy of the trust one month to record a board of election canvassers.

So much for the case of omissions. Of the omissions made by this constitution to go a little way into a large theme, there is one the least excusable it could have been guilty of, and that is failure to remedy the radical defects of our judicial system—an evil long existing, unquestionable, and one of which constitutional provision is the appropriate, if not the only, exclusive agency. The Supreme Court has been given two judges, and this is all the act taken in the face of enormous arrears of work, accumulating at such an intensified ratio as to make it in a majority of cases the loss of a final appeal a possibility of the imminent future; this too when the new concurrent county courts seem expressly created to give birth to a countless spawn of irreconcilable rulings below. The constitution offered to Pennsylvania is radically, irremediably bad; it is at once indefinite and petty, imperfect and redundant. It finds corruption rampant in the legislative branch of the government, and applies its nostrum in a long-drawn purgative oath. It has no word to say in regard to the deplorable inefficiency of our election system to give a fair representation of opinion, and to furnish law-makers of capacity and probity; it evinces no thought or knowledge of the enlightenment which modern study has thrown upon the subject, but has found time to embalm in a system of laws the popular prejudices begotten yesterday, and encased though they be in constitutional enactment, to perish when the first principles of political knowledge would more justly be at home in the Citizens of our State.

If, to make one brief appeal, those to whom a constitution is something to be reverenced would look at the charter of the precinct, including about twenty families, of the public school has twenty-two pupils, and there are thirty odd buildings, stores, shops and houses, reported, in round numbers, formerly as Conner House, Central City, is just completing a hotel building containing thirty rooms, three parlors, an office, dining-room and kitchen. The building is of the most substantial kind, constructed of hewed logs, clapboard outside, lathed and plastered on the interior, and furnished as well as any hotel in Colorado. Mr. W. is celebrated as a hotel proprietor, so that those who visit Gold Hill may be certain of metropolitan accommodations almost at the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The location of the summit from which the town and mining district take their names is 8,636 feet; the town is perhaps 200 feet lower. It has several miles in length and of large capac